

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Algeria	6.00	Amman	1.00	Beirut	1.00	Bombay	1.00	Buenos Aires	1.00	Cairo	1.00	Caracas	1.00	Chennai	1.00	Columbo	1.00	Dhaka	1.00	Frankfurt	1.00	Geneva	1.00	Hong Kong	1.00	London	1.00	Los Angeles	1.00	Moscow	1.00	New Delhi	1.00	New York	1.00	Paris	1.00	Rangoon	1.00	Seoul	1.00	Singapore	1.00	Taipei	1.00	Tokyo	1.00	Washington	1.00	Zurich	1.00
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No. 31,145

PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1983

ESTABLISHED 1887

Hussein Calls Off Talks With Arafat

Refusal to Negotiate Is Seen as Setback for Reagan's Peace Plan

The Associated Press

AMMAN, Jordan — King Hussein abandoned negotiations with Yasser Arafat for a joint approach toward talks with Israel on Sunday and said he would not enter the talks independently, a setback to President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace plan.

In a statement issued by the government news agency Petra, Hussein announced that after several days of talks with Mr. Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, he had decided his country would "neither act separately nor in lieu of anyone in Middle East peace negotiations."

Well-informed PLO sources, who declined to be identified, said Hussein was angry because Mr. Arafat had reneged on a tentative agreement to sign a joint communiqué that would have accepted the Reagan plan as a basis for negotiating with Israel.

The sources said the communiqué would also have carried an implicit recognition of the Jewish state.

President Reagan blamed "some radical elements" of the PLO on Sunday for Hussein's refusal to enter into the peace process.

Mr. Reagan, speaking to reporters as he returned to the White House from a weekend at Camp



King Hussein

David, said he was disappointed by the announcement from Amman.

"It's an impediment in our search for peace and that is our goal — peace for the Middle East, peace for Israel, peace for the Arab nations in that troubled area," he said.

He said he had spoken with Hussein and Saudi Arabia's King Fahd and expected to be in contact

with other Arab leaders later in the day to prevent a loss of momentum in laying the groundwork for formal peace talks. He refused to characterize Jordan's position as anything but a temporary setback and insisted that his overtures to Hussein may yet succeed.

Hussein's decision appeared to be a setback for the Reagan plan, which calls for Palestinian autonomy in the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza Strip in close association with Jordan.

The plan does not call for a Palestinian state or give the PLO any role in the peace process. But Reagan administration officials have been pressuring Hussein to enter into the Middle East peace process as a representative of the Palestinians.

Although Israel has rejected the Reagan plan, U.S. officials have said they believed the Israelis might compromise if Hussein and non-PLO Palestinians offered to negotiate in lieu of the guerrilla organization. Neither the United States nor Israel will deal with the PLO directly.

The Jordanian news agency said Hussein and Mr. Arafat had worked out their tentative agreement last week. Mr. Arafat flew to Kuwait to gain support of other

PLO and Arab leaders and was supposed to return in two days.

A delegate was sent by the PLO executive committee chairman to Amman, to convey to us new ideas and to propose a new course of action that differed from our agreement and that did not give priority to saving the land," the statement said. "In the light of this, it became evident that we cannot proceed with the course of political action which we had planned together, and to which we had agreed in principle and in detail."

"We respect the decision of the PLO, it being the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Accordingly, we leave it to the PLO and to the Palestinian people to choose the ways and means for the salvation of themselves and their land and for the realization of their declared aims in the manner they see fit."

"We in Jordan, having refused from the beginning to negotiate on behalf of the Palestinians, will neither act separately nor in lieu of anybody in any Middle East peace negotiations."

The announcement came after Hussein had received a message Saturday night from Mr. Arafat, carried by the PLO leader's top political adviser, Hani el-Hassan, and the PLO military chief, Khalil Wazir, also known as Abu Jihad.

On Sunday, Hussein presided over a three-hour cabinet meeting, after which the announcement was made.

The PLO sources said the message Mr. Arafat sent to Hussein said the PLO would not endorse the Reagan plan, would not grant Hussein a mandate to speak on their behalf and would not make any other decisions until an Arab summit scheduled for later this month.

They said Hussein was angered by the message and sent Mr. Hassan to Sana, North Yemen, to deliver a message to Mr. Arafat. The contents of the message were not disclosed.

Comment From Israel

In Jerusalem, Reuters quoted an Israeli government official as saying that Israel was not disappointed by Jordan's decision to abandon talks with the PLO because it did not expect Hussein to join in the peace process.

"Israel did not expect Jordan or the PLO to join the peace negotiations and is therefore not disappointed by the Jordanian decision to stay out of the talks," the official said. "Only those who expected King Hussein or the PLO to enter the talks presumably are disappointed."



The delegate of France's Socialist Party, Jean-Bernard Curial, tries to help Mr. Sartawi.

Arbatov Says U.S.-Soviet Ties Are at Lowest Ebb Since '62

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Georgi A. Arbatov, the senior Kremlin adviser on U.S. affairs, has expressed concern about a "tremendous deterioration" in Soviet-U.S. relations, saying that "the situation is worse now than at any time since the Cuban missile crisis."

"We have entered a very dangerous period," Mr. Arbatov said in an interview Friday. "The door is open" for talks, he said, "but everything looks rather gloomy. In this atmosphere, which is becoming denser and denser, any spark could lead to a crisis."

He said the Reagan administration's political and military policies have brought about a threat to international stability, adding, "Its each step is more destabilizing than the previous one."

Mr. Arbatov was speaking after sharp warnings to the West recently by Marshal Dmitri F. Ustinov, the defense minister, and Marshal Viktor G. Kulikov, the Warsaw Pact commander.

The comments indicate that Soviet leaders expect the United States to proceed with the deployment of 572 cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe. The missiles are due to be deployed beginning in December.

Mr. Arbatov, who has close ties to Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, said the deployment of the missiles would require a dual Soviet response.

"First, we will have to do something in the European theater to restore the balance," he said. "And second, we would have to do the



Georgi A. Arbatov

same in the strategic field because these weapons have a dual mission."

From Moscow's point of view, the introduction of the new missiles will change not only the balance in Europe but also the rough strategic parity between the two superpowers.

Professing lack of knowledge of military details, Mr. Arbatov would not discuss the threat by the Soviet leader to place the United States in an "analogous" position if the new medium-range missiles are deployed. Mr. Arbatov referred to this several weeks ago when he wrote in an article that Soviet weapons would have to be brought close to America's shores.

But another senior Soviet official, Vadim V. Zagladin, was quoted Friday by the Hungarian press agency MTI as saying that Moscow would "never break" an understanding with the United States not to introduce Soviet missiles in Cuba. That pledge was part of a deal that ended the 1962 Cuban missile crisis.

Mr. Arbatov confirmed reports that the Soviet Union has successfully tested a cruise missile of its own recently. But the deployment of long-range cruise missiles, he said, would destroy the arms control process because of the problem of verification.

He said that it would be a "heavier blow to arms control and stability" than the introduction of weapons with multiple independently targeted warheads. The United States was the first to introduce these weapons and enjoyed a significant advantage in the early 1970s.

At that time, Washington refused to discuss curbs on the multiple-warhead systems. Once the Soviet Union developed such systems, Moscow gained a significant advantage because its rockets were more powerful and could carry more of the warheads.

"If you deploy long-range cruise missiles, what can we discuss?" Mr. Arbatov said.

He criticized President Ronald Reagan's "Star Wars" speech, in which Mr. Reagan proposed U.S. research and development of laser, particle-beam and other exotic weapons. Mr. Arbatov said this was "a heavy blow to stability even though these weapons do not exist." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Dr. Story Musgrave, right, and Donald H. Peterson at Edwards Air Force Base after the space shuttle's landing.

Space Shuttle Lands; Flight Called Best Yet

By Thomas O'Toole

Washington Post Service

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California — The space shuttle Challenger made a perfect landing in the Mojave Desert, ending a maiden voyage described as the best of the six shuttle missions flown so far.

Maneuvering the space liner through stiff crosswinds Saturday, the commander, Paul J. Weitz, brought the shuttle to a full stop in the middle of the main runway with more than 9,000 feet (2,740 meters) of concrete to spare.

Less than half an hour later, Mr. Weitz and Karl J. Bobko, Dr. Story Musgrave and Donald H. Peterson were out of the spacecraft looking over the shuttle. Challenger came through five days in space with fewer scars and blemishes than the first space shuttle, the Columbia, picked up on any of its five trips.

"The Challenger is a better spacecraft than Columbia, and that's what one expects the second mission to be," said Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson, associate administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, at a news conference. "We've had fewer things go wrong on this flight than on any of our other flights."

The main thing that went wrong took place on the second day of the mission at the launching of a Tracking Data and Relay Satellite. The second stage of a rocket motor attached to the satellite apparently misfired and sent it into a distorted orbit.

An investigative board has been set up to find out what went wrong in the \$100-million communications satellite. General Abrahamson disclosed Saturday that an Air Force camera in Socorro, New Mexico, had photographed the engine burning.

"You can see the plume of the engine, exhaust stretching out in space for 300 miles (480 kilometers)," he said. "At the time of the failure, you can see the plume turn hard and kind of push it over in a different direction."

Finding out what sent the satellite into an errant orbit is crucial to the eighth and ninth flights of a space shuttle later this year. On the eighth flight, now scheduled for the first week of August, Challenger will take a second satellite into or-

bit. The second satellite will complete a network that will serve as a command post for future earth-orbiting satellites flown by the Space Shuttle.

On the ninth flight, the space shuttle Columbia is to carry the \$1-billion Spacelab experimental station built by the European Space Agency into orbit. Two additional astronauts, one of them a European, will fly in Spacelab, performing scientific experiments that require constant communication with Earth.

"We need both of those satellites in orbit to run a complete Spacelab mission in September," General Abrahamson said. "We will not fly a second satellite on the eighth shuttle flight until we understand what went wrong on this flight."

General Abrahamson said that Spacelab could be flown in September using one communications satellite but that only half its scientific goals would be achieved.

"The Europeans are our partners in Spacelab, and they want it to go off on time in September," he said. "We're convinced we will understand the engine misfire that raised so many problems on this flight in time to do that, but it will be a very tight schedule indeed to make everything work on time."

The next flight — the seventh — is tentatively scheduled for June 9. It will be the first to land at the Kennedy Space Center in Cape Canaveral, Florida, only a few miles from the western Pacific Ocean.

Saturday, coming out of orbit over the western Pacific Ocean, Challenger flew as precise a downward path as any shuttle flight before it.

"We see balmey Lake Edwards," Mr. Weitz said as he made the turn at the far western end of the desert. Minutes later, Mr. Weitz had Challenger on the ground coasting to a landing on its nosewheel and two wingwheels. The landing took place at 1:53 P.M. EST, plus 42 seconds. The scheduled time for landing was 1:53.

A quick look at the ship showed that three chunks of thermal blankets were bent or missing from pods alongside the tail on top of the craft. The blankets are a new type of heat shield used on parts of the Challenger.

The damaged blankets posed no problem, General Abrahamson said, adding that, "We can resolve that pretty easily."

PLO Aide Killed in Portugal; Abu Nidal Group Claims Role

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ALBUFEIRA, Portugal — A PLO representative attending a Socialist International conference was shot and killed here Sunday and a radical Palestinian group claimed responsibility.

Dr. Issam Sartawi, a moderate member of the Palestine Liberation Organization, was killed by a gunman as delegates and tourists looked on in the lobby of the hotel where the conference was being held. A PLO assistant to Dr. Sartawi was wounded.

In Damascus, the Palestinian group led by Abu Nidal said in a statement, "We implemented the death sentence with Palestine and Arabist bullets on Issam Ali Sartawi." It called him "the enemy of our people."

Abu Nidal was a member of el-Fatah, the main Palestinian guerrilla group, before forming his own group. The group's statement said Dr. Sartawi was "a cheap servant" of Mossad, the Israeli intelligence agency, and the British intelligence services.

The Abu Nidal group was linked by British authorities to last June's shooting of Shlomo Argov, the Israeli ambassador to London. Israel invaded Lebanon after the shooting. Last month, two Jordanian students and an Iraqi businessman were sentenced to 30 years in prison for their parts in the shooting, in which Mr. Argov was left blind and crippled.

At the time of the shooting of Dr. Sartawi, many prominent Socialist politicians, including Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and former Chancellor Willy Brandt of

West Germany, were in the Hotel Montecarlo in this Atlantic Ocean resort town 120 miles (193 kilometers) southeast of Lisbon. Bulent Ecevit, former prime minister of Turkey, who was just outside the lobby when the killing occurred, said he heard at least five shots.

Witnesses said the gunman ran from the hotel after the shooting and disappeared over a wall as he was chased by security guards.

Portuguese radio quoted a policeman as saying he had fired at the fleeing man and believed he had wounded him.

In the evening, Portuguese television said the police in Lisbon had detained "the suspected assassin," a young, dark-complexioned man traveling on a false Moroccan passport.

A police spokesman declined to confirm or deny the report.

The PLO presence at the conference of the Socialist International, which includes 75 Socialist and Social Democratic parties, caused a dispute at the beginning of the four-day conference.

The leader of Israel's opposition Labor Party, Shimon Peres, refused to allow Dr. Sartawi to participate in the conference. Because of the Israeli objections, Dr. Sartawi attended with a badge identifying him only as a "liaison representative."

Mr. Peres later joined all other delegates by standing in silent tribute to Dr. Sartawi, a heart surgeon.

and by making a brief speech in his honor.

Before the group led by Abu Nidal made its claim of responsibility for the shooting, a PLO spokesman in Tunis had accused Israel of responsibility.

In Sana, North Yemen, Mr. Arafat blamed Israeli "hiredlings" for Dr. Sartawi's killing, which he described as a "big loss for the Palestinian revolution."

Dr. Sartawi had made repeated attempts to speak at the congress. Saturday night he drafted a letter to Mr. Brandt, the president of the Socialist International, in the hope that it would be read at the conference. Mr. Brandt blocked the initiative.

But Sunday, as Dr. Sartawi's body still lay under a blanket in the hotel lobby, his letter was read.

"At the center of the Middle East conflict stand the Palestinian people with their legitimate claims to their inalienable right to self-determination, their right to establish a state of their own," it said.

It also referred to PLO attempts to gain recognition from the Socialist International and listed examples of PLO moderation.

Mr. Peres said he condemned the killing as a human being, a Jew and a socialist.

"The culprit who put an end to this life was aiming at the spirit of moderation," he said, implying that the assassination was carried out by hard-line Palestinians opposed to Dr. Sartawi's moderation.

Hospital officials in Albufeira said Dr. Sartawi's assistant, Anwar Abu Eishan, was not in serious condition.

U.S. to Train Salvadoran Troops In Honduras, 2 Reagan Aides Say

By Raymond Bonner

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States is planning to set up a military base in Honduras for the training of Salvadoran soldiers, according to two Reagan administration officials.

One of the officials said the base would be staffed with about 100 U.S. military advisers and that the Defense Department expected to have it operating in six weeks to two months.

The second official said the matter was "highly sensitive" and was being "played very close to the vest." He added that an agreement in principle had been reached by the two countries and that only the details remained to be worked out.

A senior Defense Department official acknowledged that the United States was very interested in having a training installation in Honduras and that it was discussing the possibility with the Hondurans, but he said a final agreement had not yet been reached. Publicity about the possibility of a base in Honduras, he added, might jeopardize the negotiations.

The Reagan administration has an agreement with Congress not to place more than 55 U.S. military advisers in El Salvador, an agreement that apparently would not be directly violated by sending the advisers to Honduras to conduct training there. There is no limit on U.S. military advisers in Honduras.

A foreign diplomat in Honduras said Saturday that "internally, politically," the issue was so volatile that Honduran officials had been publicly denying all reports of negotiations about the training camp. One of the conditions still being negotiated, according to another diplomat, is how many Hondurans would also be trained at the base. The Hondurans were said to be demanding such training because they do not want their army to be inferior to that of El Salvador.

There is still considerable animosity in Honduras toward Salvadoran troops because of a war the two countries fought in 1969. In that conflict, the Honduran Army was badly defeated, with Salvadoran troops closing in on Tegucigalpa, the Honduran capital, before a truce was arranged.

Honduran officials had been publicly denying all reports of negotiations about the training camp. One of the conditions still being negotiated, according to another diplomat, is how many Hondurans would also be trained at the base. The Hondurans were said to be demanding such training because they do not want their army to be inferior to that of El Salvador.

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The Reagan administration official who provided the information about the training base in Honduras said the Defense Department's primary concern now was the reaction of Congress and the U.S. public.

Besides avoiding the problem of the ceiling on advisers who can be sent to El Salvador, another advantage of training the soldiers in Honduras is that it would be considerably cheaper than bringing them to the United States, according to several government officials familiar with the plan. It cost approximately \$18 million to train about 1,400 Salvadoran soldiers

and officer cadets at Fort Benning, Georgia, and Fort Bragg, North Carolina, last year.

The need for further training of Salvadoran soldiers is regarded as pressing because the war is not going particularly well for the country's army.

In spite of the helicopters and jet aircraft, other equipment and training that the Salvadorans have received from the United States, the guerrilla forces fighting the government appear to be stronger than they were before the deal began to arrive two years ago.

Lieutenant General Wallace Nutting, head of the U.S. Southern Command in Panama, recently told a congressional delegation that he was "very pessimistic" about the military situation in El Salvador.

One cause for alarm is that nearly all the soldiers who make up the U.S.-trained Atlacatl and Ramon Bellosa battalions are scheduled to be discharged in the next six months.

To man the battalions with raw recruits would be a severe blow to the overall effectiveness of the Salvadoran Army, according to Salvadoran and U.S. military officials. On the other hand, they acknowledged, to extend the enlistments of the members of the units could lead to serious morale problems.

No Decision, Pentagon Says

A Pentagon spokesman said Sunday that no decision had been made on whether to establish a training center in Honduras for Salvadoran troops. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

China Accuses Vietnamese Of Attacks Across Border

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BEIJING — China accused Vietnam on Sunday of increasing incursions and provocations along their common border and warned Hanoi that it would suffer "grave consequences" if the incidents continued.

The stern warning, which accused the Vietnamese of killing or wounding 14 Chinese in border attacks in March, followed nearly two weeks of heavy fighting between Vietnamese and Thai forces along the border between Thailand and Cambodia.

The United States rushed arms to Thailand by air on Saturday after an urgent request by the Thai armed forces.

China, which fought a border war with Vietnam in 1979, pledged in February to support Thailand militarily if the fighting in Cambodia spilled across the Thai border.

"The Chinese government today warned the Vietnamese authorities that if they let the trend of armed provocations against China's border continue to develop, they must be held responsible for the grave consequences," a Foreign Ministry statement said Sunday.

The statement, issued to the Vietnamese Embassy, charged that during March alone Vietnamese troops "fired over 4,000 rounds of shells and bullets" across the border into China and "killed or wounded 14 Chinese border inhabitants."

"In the same period, Vietnamese armed personnel intruded into Chinese territory three times for harassment," the statement said. It said the invaders inflicted "heavy losses in lives and property."

The statement came as Hanoi pushed a dry-season offensive against guerrillas fighting to oust

180,000 Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. China is a main supplier of arms to Cambodian guerrillas.

On a visit to Thailand in February, China's chief of staff, General Yang Dazhi, pledged Beijing's full support for Thailand in the event of a Vietnamese invasion.

"If Vietnam dares to make an armed incursion into Thailand, the Chinese people and the Chinese Army will not stay idle," General Yang said.

Tensions have been running high with intermittent border skirmishes between China and Vietnam since their border war of 1979 — which followed Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia in December 1978.

Analysis said Beijing's latest warning to Hanoi was the sternest in months.

Thais Pledge Resistance
William Branigan of The Washington Post reported from Rom Khao Base, Thailand:

Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda has pledged to strengthen resistance to incursions by the Vietnamese as the United States delivered the first shipment of urgently requested weapons.

Prime Minister Prem, a retired army general who is touring the Thai-Cambodian border area, made the statement Saturday after inspecting an array of captured Vietnamese military equipment at Rom Khao Base, a Thai regimental headquarters.

After the tour, Mr. Prem and the army commander in chief, General Arthit Kamlang-ek, flew to Surin province, where a Thai Air Force A-37 fighter-bomber crashed Friday in mysterious circumstances.

General Arthit refused to confirm or deny Thai press reports

that the U.S.-supplied plane was shot down by Vietnamese ground fire.

The plane was patrolling near Cambodia's northern border with Thailand when it crashed less than a mile inside Thai territory, the air force said. The pilot and co-pilot were killed.

Thai fighter-bombers have staged two air strikes against Vietnamese troops who crossed into Thailand during the offensive against Cambodian resistance groups along the border.

"This is not the first time that Vietnamese troops have invaded Thai territory," Prime Minister Prem said at the military base, about 20 miles (32 kilometers) north of the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet. "But this time it is more serious than the other times."

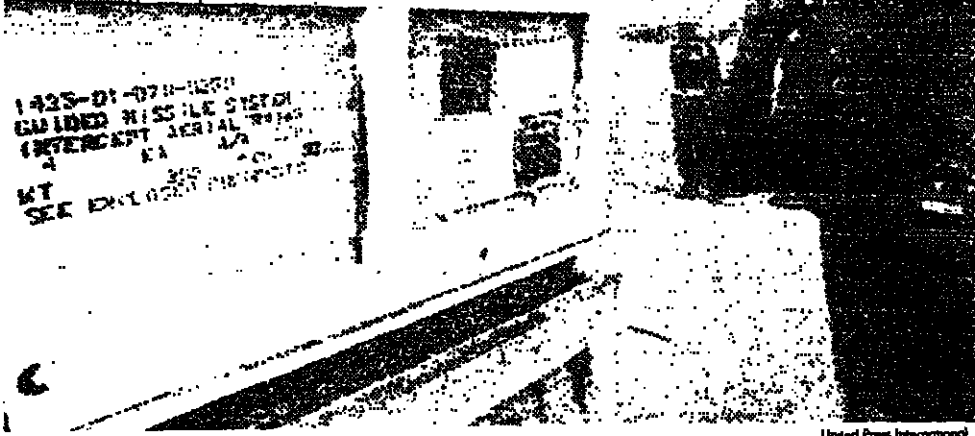
This time it seems like the Vietnamese troops have the intention to invade.

As Prime Minister Prem and General Arthit were touring the border, a U.S. military transport plane arrived in Bangkok with a shipment of Redeye ground-to-air missiles purchased by Thailand late last year.

The U.S. Embassy in Bangkok said the shipment was in response to a Thai request for accelerated arms deliveries in view of the fighting along the border.

The embassy said additional shipments during the succeeding 10 days would include the new M-198 model 155mm howitzer plus ammunition and propellant. The long-range artillery pieces are being drawn from the U.S. Army's own inventory to underscore U.S. support for Thailand, the embassy said.

The guns, with a range of 16 miles, are intended to counter the



A Thai officer examines crates of anti-aircraft missiles, part of an arms shipment from the United States following Vietnamese incursions across the Cambodian border.

new Soviet-supplied 130mm artillery being used by Vietnam.

Thailand claims to have got the best of the Vietnamese in several pitched battles since the beginning of the month. According to an army statement issued Saturday, more than 250 Vietnamese soldiers were killed by the Thai Army and Air Force and many others were wounded. Thailand said five of its ground troops were killed and 20 wounded in the fighting.

As proof of the incursions, Thai authorities displayed captured Vietnamese equipment including machine guns and ammunition, pith helmets, gas masks, a recoilless rifle and a section of tank tread. They said all of it was recovered from Thai soil, some as recently as April 6.

Vietnam Condemns U.S.

Vietnam condemned the United States on Saturday for increasing military aid to Thailand, an act

that it said would aggravate the tense situation on the Thai-Cambodian border. Reuters reported from Hong Kong, quoting the official Vietnam News Agency.

In Manila, a communiqué came at the end of a five-day meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations condemning Vietnam on Saturday for its "barbarous and criminal acts against the Cambodians and its acts of aggression against Thailand."

None of the nations has been permitted to send survey ships or planes into Iranian waters, so all have had to rely entirely on Iranian government reports.

However, some experts, including a survey crew from the Red Adair Emergency Oil Well Repair Co., have risked visiting the field, at Iranian invitation. One expert, who was not a member of the Adair crew, agreed to describe the situation, on condition that he not be identified.

He contradicted reports that as many as 25,000 to 30,000 barrels of oil a day may be leaking from the ruptured wells. He said the "conservative estimate" of all of the leaking was that the spill was 4,000 barrels a day, for a total to date of about 200,000 barrels — "about what you would get from a small tanker."

"There's a lot of water in the Gulf — billions of barrels as against a few hundred thousand barrels of oil — so the spill is still relatively minor, but if they let it go on for months to years it will be devastating," he said.

The main oil slick from the wells, which he said was clearly visible streaming away from the affected platforms, appears to have been pushed back by a combination of northwesterly and southeasterly winds, which have held most of it in Iranian waters where it poses no immediate threat to other Gulf nations, he said.

The Polish authorities planned the most extensive celebrations of the anniversary yet, and opposition figures have accused them of seeking political capital from the event by using it to improve their international prestige.

The organizers say about 2,000 Jews from Israel, the United States, Britain and other countries as well as representatives from international Jewish organizations were expected to attend the ceremonies.

Commemoration in Israel

Sirens sounded throughout Israel on Sunday, bringing all business and activities to a halt for two minutes as Israelis commemorated the death of six million Jews in Nazi Germany. The Associated Press reported from Tel Aviv.

Morning rush-hour traffic stopped as the air-raid sirens sounded through the country. People stood at attention, and flags were lowered to half-staff.

The Holocaust observance this year focused on the 40th anniversary of the Warsaw ghetto uprising, and at the national Yad Vashem Holocaust Memorial survivors laid wreaths in honor of the rebellion.

Gulf Slick Called Easy To Control

By Don A. Schanche
Los Angeles Times Service

BAHRAIN — The continuing spill of heavy crude oil from damaged offshore Iranian wells that is threatening the shores of the Gulf is "relatively easy to bring under control," according to an independent Western expert who is one of the few outsiders to have inspected the leaking wells.

Four stricken oil platforms in Iran's Nowruz field in the northern Gulf are oozing about 4,000 barrels a day but could be capped in a matter of days if crews were allowed to work without fear of attack in the Iran-Iraq war, the expert said.

Efforts to halt the spill have been frustrated by the continued refusal of Iran and Iraq to agree on the nature of a cease-fire to open the way for repair crews.

The eight Gulf nations of the Regional Organization for the Protection of Marine Environment have also been hampered, in planning how to cope with the potentially calamitous spill, by a lack of precise information on the field and the slick.

None of the nations has been permitted to send survey ships or planes into Iranian waters, so all have had to rely entirely on Iranian government reports.

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Renegade Group Sends Warning With the Assassination of Sartawi

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

KUWAIT — The assassination in Portugal on Sunday of Dr. Issam Sartawi, a leading peace advocate in the Palestine Liberation Organization, is the most far-reaching blow yet by the Palestinian terrorist Abu Nidal against Arab moderates.

Abu Nidal's renegade guerrilla group claimed responsibility for the murder from Syria, where President Hafez al-Assad's government has been striving to disrupt cooperation between the PLO and Jordan.

The murder of Dr. Sartawi — like earlier assassinations of PLO moderates in London, Paris, Brussels and Rome — is intended to intimidate other Palestinian leaders working openly for dialogue and compromise with Israel, European governments and the United States.

Conspirator and public-relations expert by turns, Dr. Sartawi obtained an opening for the PLO in Western Europe through his contacts with leading statesmen, primarily such moderate Socialists as the late Pierre Mendes-France of France, former Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany, and Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria.

Dr. Sartawi also initiated important Palestinian contacts with moderate Israelis. Initially clandestine, the contacts recently led

Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, to meet with prominent leftist Israelis.

While these overtures to Israel have been dismissed by many critics as merely symbolic, Dr. Sartawi consistently argued to reporters who met with him in his spartan

Paris apartment, or during his incessant travels, that the contacts marked an important psychological and political shift.

"What I do openly," he said recently, "more will risk doing if my approach pays off."

Frequently, Dr. Sartawi pointed out that he was meeting Israelis as a PLO official, which "adds weight and danger to what I do." Before Sunday, he had escaped three assassination attempts.

The careers of Issam Sartawi and Abu Nidal, whose real name is Sabri al-Banna, embody opposite sides of the Palestinian cause.

Abu Nidal joined el-Fatah in 1967, while he was working as an apprentice electrician in Saudi Arabia. That year, Dr. Sartawi was a heart surgeon in the United States.

As the PLO grew after the Arabs' defeat in the Six-Day War, Dr. Sartawi abandoned his medical practice and set up a guerrilla group in Beirut.

However, he quickly became pessimistic about the Palestinians' chances of achieving a settlement.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Paris apartment, or during his incessant travels, that the contacts marked an important psychological and political shift.

"What I do openly," he said recently, "more will risk doing if my approach pays off."

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Report on MX May Affect U.S. Negotiating Position

(Continued from Page 1)

The United States may find the Russians' offer of 1,800 more acceptable provided that they agreed to a fairly low ceiling on warheads. Soviet negotiators have accepted the concept of limiting warheads but have mentioned no specific number, officials said.

In the commission report, government specialists said, the principal impetus for change is the recommendation to rely on the long-term on a single-warhead missile.

The current inventory of Minuteman-3 missiles carries three warheads and the MX would carry 10.

Since the Soviet Union has followed the U.S. trend, putting 4, 6 and even 14 warheads on its large missiles, both the Carter and Reagan administrations and congressional specialists have been alarmed at the inventory of Soviet warheads. Many fear that the U.S. land-based missile force could be wiped out by a single strike from thousands of Soviet warheads.

Officials said reliance on single-warhead missiles would mean that both sides would want more missiles but each would feel less threatened because the forces would be more dispersed and less vulnerable. Furthermore, with fewer multiple warhead, on missiles,

each side in principle would be less capable of eliminating the missile force of the other in a pre-emptive attack.

Administration sources said this approach was generally favored by the White House, the civilian leadership in the Pentagon and by the arms negotiators. But resistance was reported in the State Department and among the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who prefer to control arms by counting missiles or launchers.

Past administrations have favored this approach because they found that satellite intelligence could most effectively monitor and count missile launchers and thus verify Soviet compliance with arms treaties. To count up the total arsenal of Soviet missile warheads, U.S. intelligence has assumed that each type of missile was loaded with the maximum number of warheads used in tests.

Thus, the new approach raised by the commission report would require that Moscow agree with the emerging U.S. consensus that each side would be able to gradually phase out multiwarhead missiles and deploy new missiles that had been tested with only one warhead.

Once again, treaty verification would depend on satellite intelligence counts of deployed missile launchers, officials said.

as the PLO slogan went, through the barrel of a gun.

Dr. Sartawi dissolved his own group and with Mr. Arafat's blessing, traveled to Europe to present the Palestinian moderates' case to European leaders.

After convincing them of the desire for a solution short of Israel's destruction, Dr. Sartawi used the auspices and good office of Mr. Mendes-France and Mr. Kreisky — both of Jewish origin — to establish contact with moderate Israelis.

After the 1973 war, Abu Nidal was reportedly resentful of the middle-class Palestinians running the PLO. His faction broke away from Mr. Arafat's el-Fatah, the main unit, and tried to assassinate Mr. Arafat. Abu Nidal then fled to Iraq, where he started a terrorist campaign against PLO leaders.

Fatah condemned Abu Nidal to death in absentia in 1978 after a series of attacks on PLO officials that were attributed to his group.

Abu Nidal's men are believed to have carried out the attempt to assassinate Shlomo Argov, the Israeli ambassador in London, last spring.

When PLO hard-liners contended that the Palestinian stand in Beirut was a moral victory, Dr. Sartawi replied that another such victory would leave the Palestinians in Fiji.

In his last major public controversy, Dr. Sartawi said, in an interview with The Boston Globe, that the PLO should recognize Israel as a means of obtaining U.S. recognition. Although he was assailed by radical Palestinians for this, he was never repudiated by Mr. Arafat or the rest of the PLO leadership.

Dr. Sartawi resigned from the policy-making Palestine National Council in February after he was refused permission to speak before an Algiers meeting of the Palestinian parliament-in-exile.

The cardinal made his comments before a packed congregation in St. Augustine's Church, the only

Warsaw's only synagogue, which has been closed for years because of disuse, will be opened as part of the commemoration of the 1943 ghetto uprising. The government spent the equivalent of millions of dollars to renovate the synagogue. It does not have a permanent rabbi.

Glemp commemorates 1943 Ghetto Uprising

WARSAW — Cardinal Jozef Glemp, Poland's Roman Catholic primate, at ceremonies Sunday marking the uprising against the Nazis in Warsaw's Jewish ghetto 40 years ago, said the battle was "one of the world's greatest tragedies."

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WORLD BRIEFS

Bonn Asks Paris to Hunt Dioxin

BONN (AP) — The West German government has asked France to resume its search for 41 drums of toxic waste that have disappeared, officials said Sunday.

The West German Interior Ministry wrote the French government a letter Saturday asking them to resume their hunt for the toxic material, which contains dioxin, saying the last known location of the chemicals was in France. French authorities have said their records show the drums were brought into their country last year, but after that they disappeared.

The waste apparently disappeared last year after having been moved from the site of a chemical explosion in Seveso, Italy, in 1976. West German authorities, who have been investigating whether the chemicals were dumped on their territory, have concluded that it is "improbable," Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann said Saturday.

U.S. Representative Burton Dies

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — U.S. Representative Phillip Burton, 55, a 10-term California Democrat who built a tiny liberal bloc into a major power base in the House, died Sunday at a San Francisco hospital after being admitted to the emergency room with chest pains.

Mr. Burton's administrative assistant in Washington said he had no word on the cause of death. He said Mr. Burton had not been ill and had no history of heart trouble. Governor George Deukmejian will have to call a special election to fill the House vacancy.

Mr. Burton was first elected to the House from San Francisco in a special election in February 1964. In 1977 he came within one vote of becoming House Democratic leader. Mr. Burton was behind the California reapportionment plan that helped Democrats last year; he once called the strangely shaped district boundaries "my contribution to modern art."

Israeli Soldier Dies Near Beirut

TEL AVIV (UPI) — An Israeli soldier was killed and one was wounded Sunday in an accident after a bomb exploded on the side of a road southeast of Beirut as Israeli patrol vehicles drove by, the military command said. It said two soldiers were wounded by the bomb itself.

At the sound of the explosion, another vehicle in the patrol tried to take up a better position and overturned. As a result, one Israeli soldier was killed and another wounded, the command said.

Elsewhere Sunday, an explosive charge went off near an Israeli bus transporting soldiers in southern Lebanon, the command said. It also said gunmen fired light weapons at two Israeli military vehicles a few hundred yards south of the bus attack. No one was hurt in either attack, the command said.

Soviet Pentecostalist Enters Israel

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — Lidiya Vashchenko, the Soviet Pentecostalist who spent four years in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, arrived Sunday in Israel.

"This is a dream come true for me," said Miss Vashchenko, 32. She said she was fulfilling her family's 20-year-old prayer.

Miss Vashchenko, her parents, two sisters and two other Pentecostals entered the embassy in June 1978. Last week, the Soviet government gave her permission to leave for Vienna, although she has no passport. She entered Israel with a 30-day tourist visa, but it was unclear whether she would remain.

Russian Warns of Confrontation

MANILA (AP) — A ranking



Democratic presidential candidates at the Massachusetts convention were introduced by Senator Edward M. Kennedy. From left to right, Senator John H. Glenn Jr. of Ohio, former Governor Reubin Askew of Florida, former

Vice President Walter F. Mondale, Rita Hollings, who is standing in for her husband, Senator Ernest F. Hollings Jr. of South Carolina, Mr. Kennedy, Senator Alan Cranston of California and Senator Gary W. Hart of Colorado.

Mondale Wins Presidential Straw Poll in East

By Martin Schram and Kathy Sawyer

WASHINGTON Post Service
SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale confirmed his front-runner status by convincingly winning a presidential straw poll at the Massachusetts Democratic Convention, while Senator Alan Cranston of California won some political respect for his long-shot candidacy.

But in a demonstration that may have longer-range implications than the nonbinding vote for a candidate, the AFL-CIO showed itself able to hold its members at the convention in line behind its policy of noncommitment. The union had instructed its members to mark their ballots with the word "jobs" instead of a voting for an individual. The second-highest number of ballots were marked "jobs."

The AFL-CIO hopes to unite the labor federation to endorse a presidential candidate in December, before the first 1984 primaries and caucuses.

Mr. Mondale won 29.3 percent — 1,013 votes — of the delegates Saturday.

The "jobs" category won 884, or 25.6 percent, of the ballots, and the total included nearly all the 662 labor delegates. Forty others who voted with labor included teachers, supporters of the nuclear freeze and other activists.

The AFL-CIO's state president, Arthur Osborn, was euphoric after the vote. "We have accomplished everything we set out to do, and we have not injured any candidate," he said.

The convention was officially an "issues convention," but it inevitably was dominated by the straw vote. The balloting followed the

candidates' addresses to the convention.

Political observers agreed that a sizable majority of the labor delegates are pro-Mondale.

Mr. Cranston, who invested considerable campaign time, money and staff work here in recent weeks, finished third with 16.9 percent, or 582 votes.

Senator John H. Glenn Jr. of Ohio, was fourth with 15.3 percent, or 528 votes, and Senator Gary W. Hart of Colorado came in fifth with 10.5 percent, or 363 votes. The "no preference" ballots received 1.4 percent, or 50 votes. Senator Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina got 0.5 percent, or 17 votes, and the former Florida governor, Reubin Askew, received 0.3 percent, or 12 votes.

Mr. Mondale did what a front-runner had to do in a vote that precedes the Massachusetts presidential primary by a full year. He won despite being deprived of his largest block of supporters — labor.

And Mr. Cranston did what a long shot has to do, working tirelessly and spending grandly — about \$25,000, his aides said — to make the point that his candidacy should get serious consideration.

Mr. Cranston said that Saturday's result "demonstrates I am one of the top two or three candidates."

Mr. Glenn's strategists, who were the only ones to run a professional telephone bank to round up delegate support, took comfort from the fact that the convention was far more liberal than Massachusetts Democrats as a whole.

Mr. Hart's aides comforted themselves by emphasizing that Mr. Cranston spent far more time and effort than they did.

"For the money invested, we did well," said an aide to Mr. Hart,

who added that the senator had spent no more than \$7,000. "I think Cranston helped himself in the short term. But we were more interested in building a base for the long term."

Mr. Mondale spent much of the

afternoon before the vote trying to convert labor delegates.

Mr. Cranston pressed the central issue of his campaign — a freeze and reduction of nuclear arms, which is very popular with the convention delegates.

Reagan Says U.S.-Canada Ties Are Improving As Meetings Ease Some Problems

By Michael T. Kaufman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has promised again to veto any bill that would repeal the income-tax cut set for July 1.

Pledges Again to Veto Any Repeal Measure

By Irvin Molotsky

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has promised again to veto any bill that would repeal the income-tax cut set for July 1.

Mr. Reagan said Saturday in his weekly radio address that "a plan is afoot that could wreck the progress we've made," and he identified those who want to cancel the tax cut as "the liberal Democrats in the House of Representatives." He did not take into account the Republicans who have taken the same position.

On Friday, five Republicans in the Senate called for cancellation of the July tax cut.

The five senators, who are usually placed in the moderate wing of the party, also called for repeal of the provision known as indexing. It would automatically adjust income tax brackets for inflation, so that taxpayers are not lifted into higher brackets by inflation.

The five were John H. Chafee of Rhode Island, Robert T. Stafford of Vermont, Lowell P. Weicker Jr. of Connecticut, Charles McC. Mathias Jr. of Maryland and Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon.

Mr. Reagan asserted that his economic policies were working and that the repeal of the third year of the tax cut and of indexing would set back the recovery.

OTTAWA — When Allan J. MacEachen, Canada's external affairs secretary, begins two days of talks with Secretary of State George P. Shultz in Washington on Monday, the mood will be much balmer than when the two leaders agreed seven months ago to hold quarterly reviews of the relationship between the two countries.

"There's no doubt about it, it's been basically a success story," said Paul H. Robinson Jr., the U.S. ambassador to Canada, who cited recent easing of Canadian restrictions on foreign investments and new arrangements on East Coast fishing as proof that "the relationship has demonstrably improved since George Shultz took over."

An official of Canada's Ministry of External Affairs who is directly involved in the day-to-day administration of relations concurred with Mr. Robinson's assessment. But he noted that three years ago the relationship was probably at its lowest point since the War of 1812 and that it had nowhere to go but up.

"Both Mr. Shultz and Mr. MacEachen have economic backgrounds," the diplomat said, "and since most of the problems that come between us are of an economic nature, they are well suited to deal with the difficulties."

The two major irritants that Mr. Robinson said he expected to dominate the talks are acid rain and the three-year-old rules covering foreign investments in Canada's gas and oil industry.

The Canadian government has been upset by what it considers the foot-dragging of the Reagan administration in setting up curbs on airborne pollution that Canadian scientists and many U.S. experts say is acidifying the limestone-free lakes in Canada and destroying all life in them.

Mr. Robinson said in an interview that he hoped for some movement soon on the acid-rain issue and that he had urged that a meeting be held as soon as possible between William D. Ruckelshaus, President Ronald Reagan's nominee to be head of the Environmental Protection Agency, and John Roberts, Canada's minister of the environment.

If acid rain is Canada's major problem with the United States, the so-called back-in provision of the Canadian National Energy Policy constitutes the Canadian policy

that most upsets the Reagan administration.

This clause requires foreign energy companies to turn over to Canadian interests 25 percent of leases on which oil or gas has been found. The United States has insisted that the retroactive nature of the provision violates normal business practice, since the Canadians changed the rules in the middle of the game.

Papers have recently been exchanged on acid rain and the back-in provision, and there is a sense in Ottawa that some slow forward movement has begun.

Despite U.S. objections, Canada has clung to the back-in provision and the energy policy, which are popular with the Canadian public.

But Ottawa has backed down on the rigor with which it administered the Foreign Investment Review Act, shifting the cabinet member in charge of the legislation that sets limits and procedures for foreign investment.

"We have had no problem with FIRA since Ed Lumley took over," Mr. Robinson said, referring to the cabinet member now in charge of the review agency.

There has also been progress, Canadian diplomats said, in reaching an understanding of what extraterritorial limits there should be to the application of antitrust legislation in both countries.

The major example of this irritant occurred when U.S. courts fined Canadian uranium producers for taking part in an international cartel that they were effectively obliged to join by the Canadian government.

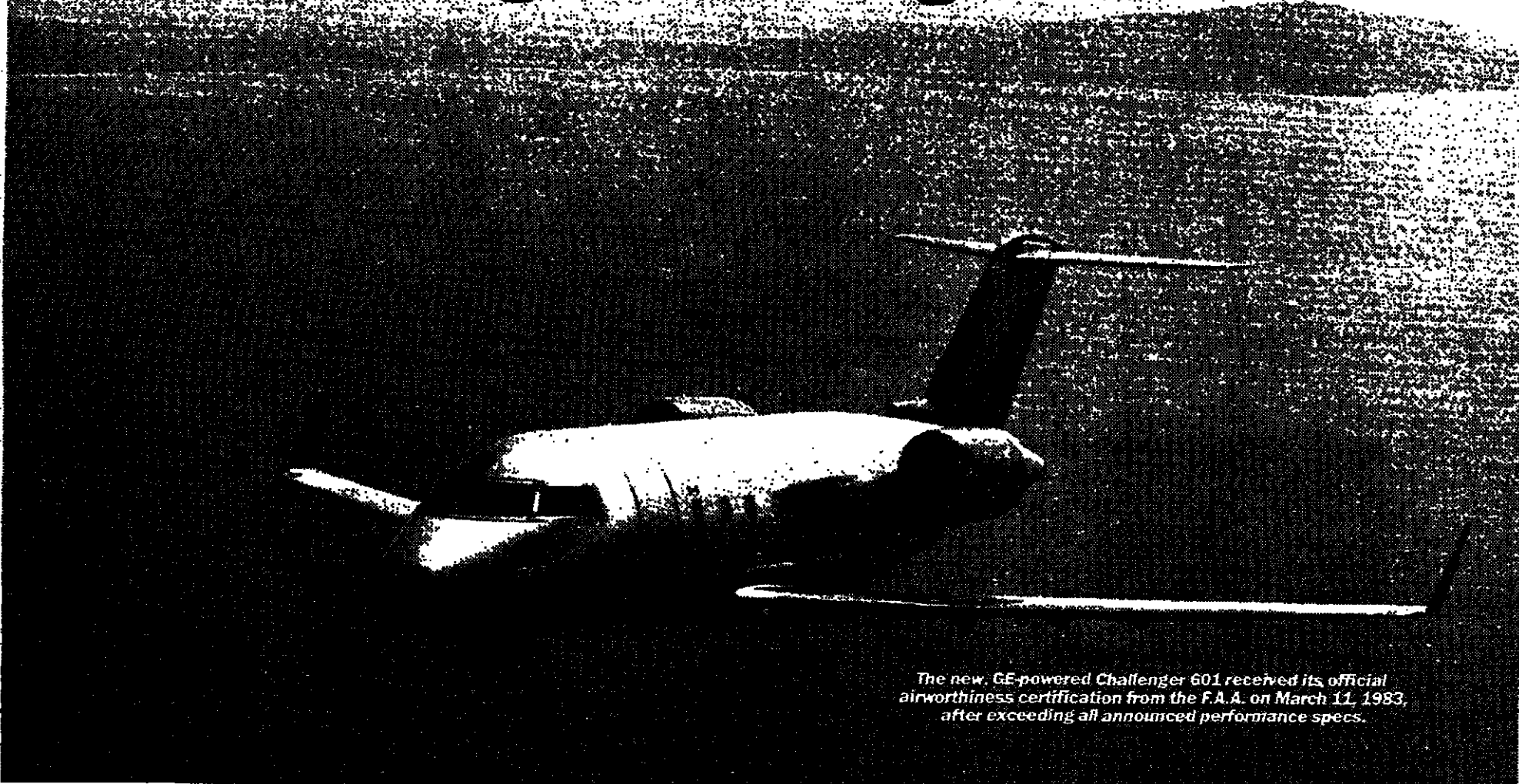
Etna's Lava Destroys 3 Mountain Shelters

United Press International

CATANIA, Sicily — Lava poured from Mount Etna with increased intensity over the weekend and destroyed three abandoned mountain climbing refuges, officials said.

The latest eruption of the volcano began March 28, but the lava has not yet threatened villages near the bottom of Mount Etna's slopes. Leuterio Villari, director of the Catania Institute of Volcanology, said that Etna's eruption appeared to be slowing down.

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Reagan Belatedly Asks Spending Compromise

By Francis X. Clines

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, trying to recover from a severe setback in the Senate, has authorized ranking staff aides to try to salvage a compromise from the Budget Committee that would go beyond the 5-percent military-spending increase approved Thursday.

White House officials reported that the president had decided to retreat from his insistence on a 10-percent increase in military spending and had ordered his legislative strategists Friday to seek compromise. Officials admitted that the move to negotiate came quite late; the Senate Republican leadership had been pleading for such a move for days before losing in the Budget Committee vote Thursday.

In the vote, a bipartisan majority flatly rejected Mr. Reagan's plan and approved a military spending increase of 5 percent after inflation, only half of what the president had demanded as necessary to meet the Soviet Union's armament threat.

Before the vote, the committee chairman, Senator Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, complained bitterly that the White House had ignored warnings that its strategy would produce even less military spending than could have been won through a willingness to yield.

"Jim Baker now has the authority to go put things back together," a White House official commented, speaking of James A. Baker 3d, the chief of staff. The official contended that a 1984 military-spending increase of perhaps 7.5 percent after inflation would have been far more likely had the president heeded the advice of the Republican Senate leadership before the vote.

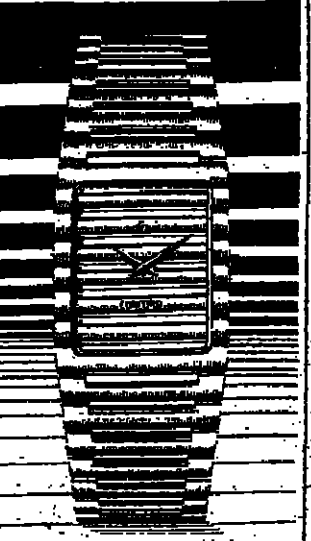
Administration officials said that before the vote, Mr. Reagan, while publicly holding fast to his plan for 10 percent, had relied heavily on Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger on the question of compromise. It took the Budget Committee's rejection to force the issue, they said, which amounted to the sharpest budget setback for Mr. Reagan since he took office.

The White House staff must now try to arrange an even more complicated budget deal in the next

several days involving a compromise on broader parts of the 1984 budget resolution. In effect, they must enlist the support of miffed allies, notably the Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr., and Senator Domenici, in seeking somewhat higher military spending in return for concessions in such areas as domestic spending.

If Mr. Reagan fails, a 5-percent military increase voted by the Senate would eventually go to a compromise conference with a version from House Democrats that Republicans contend provides only a 2.3-percent increase after inflation.

While word of the belated attempt at compromise circulated privately in the White House, the administration issued public statements saying that Mr. Reagan blamed "a steady drumbeat of negative thought" from news reports as a major factor in the defeat in the Budget Committee.



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To find out more about the historically imperative Challenger 601, the man to

speak to is Mr. James B. Taylor, President of Canadair Inc.

His telephone number is (203) 226-1581.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Reagan Comes Up Short

An acute political interest attaches to the 17-4 vote in the Senate Budget Committee, which is controlled by President Ronald Reagan's party, to cut in half the 10-percent rate of increase in real military spending that he had requested and for which he strenuously lobbied. The counterpart committee in the Democratic-controlled House had already voted for no more than a 4-percent rate of increase. Mr. Reagan seems headed for a major defeat.

Respectful of his mandate, Congress gave the president almost everything extra he wanted for defense in his first two years, notwithstanding the impact on current budgets and future deficits. This year, however, Congress decided it was safe and reasonable and necessary to demand a more solid strategic rationale. It made a parallel new demand for assurance that the Pentagon would spend the money wisely. On both counts, strategy and management, Mr. Reagan has come up short.

The current picture, however, cannot be attributed entirely to administration failings. Congress has worked hard in the last few years, and it has generated and been hospitable to a considerable body of expertise. A serious and wide-ranging defense debate has taken place. The upshot is that the legislators have improved their capacity for a responsible defense role. It is not anti-defense liberals who

are in the saddle, notwithstanding presidential attempts to brush off skeptics in those terms. In both parties and both houses, conservatives dominate the defense opposition.

It is wise to listen to Senator Sam Nunn's warning that legislators tend to debate weapons systems rather than strategy, and to end up protecting the programs dearest to their constituents and cutting the wrong things. Similarly, it is wise to be wary of a meat-axe approach based simply on cutting the budget by a given percentage.

Congress is, nonetheless, increasingly receptive to strategic approaches to defense, to approaches that measure the requirements of national security as well as the resources available to meet them.

Even without further increases in defense spending, the nation's arsenal would be expanding greatly as a consequence of various expansion votes of the last few years. The procurement budget has risen from \$35 billion to \$80 billion just since 1980. The budget committee's plan for 5-percent annual real growth means the nation would commit almost \$1.7 trillion to defense over the next five years. The current focus on the rate of increase should not distract attention from the central fact that an immense buildup is already going on.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Census Under Siege

As an indicator of European states of mind, the vehement quarrel over the West German census is remarkably revealing. It is scheduled to be taken on the last Wednesday of this month, but whether it will actually take place then, later or not at all is increasingly hard to predict. The sudden surge of hostility to the census has been genuinely spontaneous, and the opposition politicians who routinely voted for the census law last fall are now scrambling to get on the other side of it. Middle-of-the-road newspapers are calling for at least a postponement, and the country's high court is solemnly considering its constitutionality.

Compared with the long form that a random sample of Americans had to fill out in the United States' 1980 census, the German questionnaire is a rather mild affair. The questions are those that you would expect. Then why such impassioned resistance? There is the objection that the responses may not remain anonymous. There is the argument that the census might be used to locate draft-dodgers or debtors. There is the complaint that the census-takers get too close a look at the lives of the people they visit. But all of that is pretty familiar.

You get a better explanation if you switch to another wavelength and note the repeated references to the insatiable nosiness of the bureaucrats. "Knowledge is power," warns one denunciation; the data will become an over-

whelming weapon, it declares, in the hands of public officials pursuing their own purposes. Opponents keep bringing up the Nazis, which enrages the present generation of decent and cautious German officials. The hard-pressed minister of internal affairs recently declared that the whole thrust of the opposition is "less an attack on the census than an attack on the whole system." That is evidently true.

The government says that it needs the census figures for effective and rational governance. The response seems to be that a lot of citizens think they are being crowded and are taking this opportunity to push back. To be German is to have an exquisitely sharp sense of vulnerability to the behavior of governments — one's own and all the others beginning with the Russians, the Americans and the French. It is not entirely wrong to observe in the battle of the census some of the same attitudes that are forming the quite separate debate over nuclear weapons in West Germany.

In the election last month, Germans made a careful and sober choice. Now they have gone outside the bounds of conventional politics to tell the politicians that there are limits to their trust, and that the whole structure of public authority sometimes looks to them like an adversary. It is possible that more than the population statistics will depend on the government's response.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Advice on Latin America

Even as evidence of covert U.S. military action against the Sandinist government of Nicaragua grows, a group of opinion leaders from throughout the Americas has issued a report calling for an approach toward Central America that is safer and sounder than U.S. military intervention.

The Reagan administration should read it carefully, for it reflects a sensitivity toward the complex history and current situation in Central America of which the administration's current policy is devoid.

The report — derived from discussions chaired by Sol M. Linowitz, former U.S. ambassador to the Organization of American States, and Galo Plaza, former president of Ecuador and former secretary-general of the OAS — was signed by about 50 leaders, among them U.S. bankers and businessmen, Latin American diplomats and two former U.S. secretaries of state.

They agree unanimously on two points: that instability in Latin America comes chiefly from economic, political and social conditions, not military pressure, and that "the sources of insecurity are internal to each nation; external influences are secondary." "Even where there is a military dimension to conflict, as in Central America, solutions lie ultimately in economic and social development and political dialogue, not weapons or military advisers," the report states.

From these premises the report argues that there must be dialogue between the governments in El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala and their respective oppositions; between Nicaragua and each of its neighbors; between Cuba and all the countries of Central America, and between the United States and Cuba, the United States and Nicaragua and the United States and the Soviet Union. The report does not promise certain success, but points out the grim alternative — continuing warfare that could spread.

The authors of the report believe that most of the governments and peoples of the hemisphere oppose expansion of Soviet and Cuban influence, and that the United States should make it unequivocally clear that its days of military intervention in the region are over.

—The Los Angeles Times.

The Riots in Brazil

Riots in the streets of São Paulo last week are a reminder that Brazil's economic and social problems continue in spite of the recent rescheduling of its external debt of \$90 billion. If anything, the wonder is that trouble has not broken out before, given the extremes of poverty and an urban unemployment rate closer to 20 percent than the 8-percent rate admitted by officials.

—The Financial Times (London).

The Bizarre Case of Hu

China's cancellation of its cultural exchanges with the United States, in retaliation for the U.S. decision to grant political asylum to a Chinese tennis star, is not just a stage storm. The forward momentum of U.S.-China relations, which had already ground to a halt last year, has now gone definitely into reverse.

The bizarre case of Miss Hu Na has been mishandled by the United States. She could at least have been allowed to remain without being given official asylum — a painful slip in the face to China. But this does not mean that the affair is just another example of Mr. Reagan's administration showing itself in the foot. It is now becoming clear that the U.S.-China honeymoon began to fade, and for very good reasons, after diplomatic relations were established in 1979. The first Chinese protest over continued U.S. arms sales to Taiwan — which remains the heart of the matter — was made on June 20, 1980, before [Mr. Reagan] was even elected president.

—The Guardian (London).

FROM OUR APRIL 11 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: The Chinese Boycott

WASHINGTON — The fear that the Chinese boycott may involve foreign nations and seriously affect commerce in the Far East gave great importance today to Herald cable reports. The State Department and diplomats are worried, believing that the boycott may extend to England and the United States. In case these countries show friendship for Japan, Mr. Takahira, the Japanese ambassador, said in an interview: "Japan will, I think, be able to take care of itself. . . . If the Japanese are precluded from selling, purchasers are precluded from buying, which makes both parties suffer."

1933: Von Papen in Rome

ROME — Vice Chancellor von Papen went to the Holy See yesterday and called on Cardinal Pacelli, the pope's secretary of state. Although the main object of von Papen's visit to the Vatican is the negotiation of a new concordat between the Holy See and Germany, defining the position of the church under the Third Reich, the vice chancellor is understood to have discussed with Cardinal Pacelli the formation of a new Catholic Party in Germany in sympathy with Nazi policy. Von Papen had his first conference with Premier Mussolini this afternoon, and will meet the pope later.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone 747-1265. Telex 612718 (Herald), Cables Herald Paris.

Directeur de la publication: Walter H. Thayer.
Gén. Mgr. Assis: Alain Lecour. 24-24 Hennessey Rd. Hong Kong. Tel. 5-285613. Telex 61170.
S.A. en capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 34231.
U.S. subscription: \$250 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
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West Germany's Greens: Romantics or Realists?

By Gordon A. Craig

STANFORD, California — In an article that appeared after the West German elections, Theo Sommer of Die Zeit commented that the Greens, having gained representation in the Bundestag, now had the opportunity to change "from a declamatory demonstrating movement to a responsible political party."

If they did not seize it, Mr. Sommer wrote, they would soon prove themselves to have been nothing but a transitory phenomenon, a curious reversion to romanticism.

But take a closer look at what he has said. It is, of course, easy enough to find resemblances between the Greens and the romantic movements of the 19th and early 20th centuries. The first of these, between 1770 and 1830, was essentially a reaction against the Enlightenment, particularly its tendency to deny reason at the expense of feeling, its preference for utility rather than beauty, and its optimistic belief in, and heedless pursuit of, progress.

The same beliefs animated the romantics of the first half of the 19th century. The first of these, between 1770 and 1830, was essentially a reaction against the Enlightenment, particularly its tendency to deny reason at the expense of feeling, its preference for utility rather than beauty, and its optimistic belief in, and heedless pursuit of, progress.

The first romantics believed life had a fullness that could not be comprehended by reason alone, that instinct was often a sounder guide than scientific analysis, and that insistence on modernity often resulted in a neglect of the rooted and the traditional and decreased the diversity and richness of human existence.

The same beliefs animated the romantics of the age of Bismarck — people such as W.H. Riehl, Paul de Lagarde and the so-called "Rembrandt" German, Julius Langbehn — who were all, in Fritz Stern's phrase, prophets of cultural despair, convinced that the progress of science

and industry had led to an all-embracing materialism and reification of values that was stifling the German spirit.

This romantic tradition recurred, after World War I, in the writings of intellectuals of the New Right who rejected the Weimar Republic. Among other things, it seemed to them to represent a system that, in its constitutional rationalism and materialistic culture, was alien to the German past.

The Greens share many of the prejudices of those early movements. To them, West Germany's most pressing problems — the destruction of its forests and fisheries by acid rain and industrial effluents, the threat to its farms and villages in the face of such projects as the planned expansion of Hamburg's harbor, and the constant menace by the increasing sophistication of nuclear weapons — are all consequences of a naive identification of progress with industrial growth and a frantic dedication of scientific resources to the works of destruction.

In this sense, like the romantics of the past, they have a strong distrust of utilitarianism and of reason that has been subverted to its defense. There the similarity pretty well ends.

The salient characteristic of the romantics was that they were essentially apolitical. Those at the beginning of the 19th century understood neither the issues of their time nor the process by which solutions were found for society's problems. Nor were they interested in

such things, for they were almost exclusively concerned with their own individuality and had no energy left to concentrate on common goals.

The romantics of Bismarck's time were no better in this respect, and those of the Weimar years were too elitist to dream of dirtying their hands in the political process and too naive to realize that their worthy abstention from politics played into Hitler's hands.

In contrast, the Greens have been intensely involved in politics from the beginning of their short existence, have always focused on particular issues rather than on general principles, and have pursued tactics that, however offensive to local authorities and however apt on occasion to lead to brushes with the police, can hardly be faulted as undemocratic.

It is difficult to imagine the romantics, who spent their time writing clever essays for one another's delectation, doing the hard political work that has won the Greens representation in several regional parliaments and now, with 27 seats, in the Bundestag.

As for wanting to become a "responsible political party," it may be noted that the Greens regard that phrase as self-contradictory. In their view, it has been the established parties that, through inattention or complicity, have allowed threats to the environment and to peace to become critical.

They have little faith in the kind of parliamentary system in which, as one Greens leader,

Thea Bock, has written, a vote for a party in an election can later be interpreted to mean approval for "dismantling social programs, building nuclear plants, importing nuclear weapons, exporting nuclear weapons technology, U-boats for Chile, Panther tanks for the Saudis, highways through gardens" and other things unforeseen and unintended by the voter.

It is to prevent their parliamentary representatives from acquiring the vices of the ordinary parties and to bind them closer to the electorate that the Greens have devised such mechanisms as "the imperative mandate" and the rotation of their seats after periods shorter than the normal parliamentary term. And they insist that, in any case, their parliamentary work will be only a part, and not necessarily the most important part, of their activity.

The Greens seem, in short, to be aiming at a new kind of populism. This may be welcome in the colloquial sense only. But if Hans-Joachim Vogel, the Social Democratic Party leader, was right in saying that it is time that politicians realized that the old political communities are broken and that people are beginning to demand new approaches, the Greens may just represent the wave of the future.

The writer is the J.E. Wallace Sterling professor of humanities emeritus at Stanford University in California and the author of "Germany, 1866-1945" and "The Germans." He contributed this article to the Los Angeles Times.

U.S. Missile Proposal Clouds the Real Issue

By William Epstein

NEW YORK — President Ronald Reagan's proposal for an interim agreement on a limited but equal number of intermediate-range missiles in Europe seems more likely to lead to a numbers game than to an agreement with the Soviet Union. While the proposal is meant to be more feasible than Mr. Reagan's original plan, the "zero option," it still obscures the real issue — that while all land-based nuclear weapons in Europe, medium-range or short-range, are intended more for political and psychological than military purposes, they are destabilizing and could trigger war.

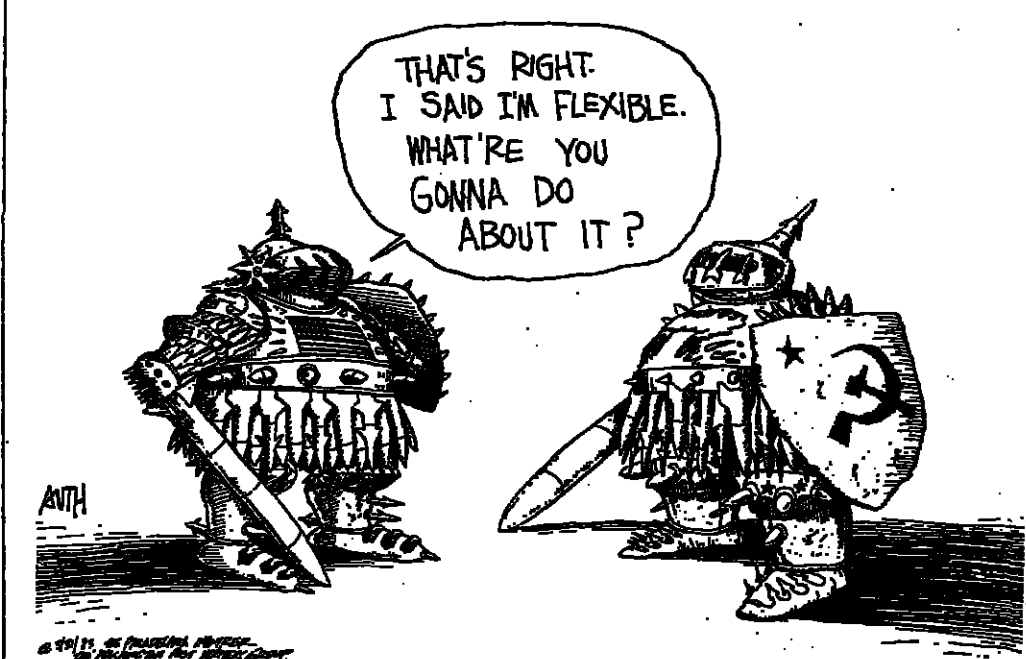
Mr. Reagan's zero option, calling for the elimination of all intermediate-range nuclear weapons from Europe, was an honorable but flawed idea. It was almost inconceivable that the Soviet Union would agree to dismantle its 350 SS-20s, each with three warheads, and 250 SS-4s and SS-5s in exchange for a U.S. offer not to deploy 108 Pershing-2s and 464 cruise missiles. Moreover, the zero option left out British and French submarine-launched missiles and forward-based aircraft missiles which Moscow insisted should be included.

But the president's newly proposed interim agreement also seems inadequate and unattainable.

In rejecting the zero option, Moscow said that if the United States deployed cruise missiles in Europe, it would do the same thing and, further, would deploy nuclear missiles within range of the United States. Thus, the new approach, far from becoming the first step toward a Europe free of medium-range missiles, probably would result instead in growing numbers of cruise and ballistic missiles in Eastern and Western Europe and elsewhere.

Whatever numerical limits are imposed on the Pershing missiles deployed under an interim agreement, such missiles are first-strike weapons because of their accuracy and ability to destroy Soviet command-and-control centers and missile sites six to eight minutes after launching. Moscow would therefore have to consider a preemptive first strike against the Pershings whenever it was convinced that they were being readied for launching. The SS-20s pose a parallel problem for the Western allies.

Cruise missiles are similarly threatening. They fly at treetop height below radar detection and would be equipped with an auto-



The Two Giants Remain Suspicious

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Senator Charles Percy of Illinois, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is of the opinion that "in the foreseeable future" there is no chance for a Soviet-American agreement limiting medium-range missiles in Europe. Why is that?

"I believe the Soviet Union intends to stonewall the situation," said Mr. Percy.

"I believe we have bungled and blown the opportunity to have significant arms control," said Senator Alan Cranston of California.

Pay your money and take your choice between these partisan responses to a confidential briefing given the committee by the Reagan administration's arms control negotiators. Either judgment supports Mr. Percy's gloomy appraisal of present arms control prospects.

That is all the scarier because recent developments have made it clearer than ever that negotiations for arms control and arms reductions are the only feasible means of lessening significantly the risks of nuclear catastrophe. The chances for agreement may be somewhere between few and none, but the other possibilities are worse.

Take, for example, President Ronald Reagan's proposal for a system of satellites, space stations, lasers and the like that in a decade or so might provide a defense against missile attack "and give us the means of rendering these nuclear weapons impotent and obsolete."

Sober responses from scientists and defense authorities have established at least two seemingly decisive arguments against this proposal:

• Such a system, even if generally feasible, could not be completely effective, and if not completely effective, it would not be effective at all, much less render nuclear weapons "impotent." If it were 90 or even 95 percent successful — which is doubtful — the 10 or 5 percent of Soviet missiles that got through would be sufficient to destroy much of the United States.

• Pursuing such a defense not only would divert hundreds of billions in resources needed elsewhere, but it would also, rather than ending the nuclear threat, set off a new round of the arms race — the development of missiles or other devices that could overcome such a defense.

Multiple-warhead missiles were developed to penetrate the more primitive earthbound anti-missile systems both superpowers were building a decade ago; cruise missiles are effective because they can evade conventional radar and air-defense systems; ultimately, both increase the threat of nuclear war by heightening the fear and suspicion on both sides.

Mr. Reagan's no doubt well-meant scheme is therefore a diversion from the reality that there is no scientific or military defense against nuclear weapons. And building big-

ger and better nuclear weapons to protect ourselves against those already in existence is another dangerous illusion — as demonstrated again by the latest report on that homeless wanderer, the MX missile.

This 10-warhead killer was originally projected to become an invulnerable land-based component of the American deterrent. But as Sidney Drell of Stanford University put it recently, "after some 34 or so different basing schemes . . . from digibles and Bigbirds to sandhogs, dragstrips and dense packs," no invulnerable means of deploying the MX has been found.

Mr. Reagan's second special commission charged with the search for a way to deploy the MX has just issued a report that the MX cannot be deployed in the United States or elsewhere.

If an invulnerable land-based scheme is not available, then building and deploying the MX cannot eliminate what threat there may be to the land leg of the American triad of deterrence. In the Stargate nuclear world, MX deployment might even increase that threat. Unlike the Minuteman, the MX is a so-called counterforce weapon that Moscow would see as a threat to its own land-based missiles.

Dismal as the chances may seem for an accord between two suspicious giants, Mr. Reagan and the nation will look in vain for a better way to avert the fire next time.

The New York Times.

The KGB's Troubles Appear to Be More Than Coincidence

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — The recent expulsion by France of 47 Soviet officials accused of espionage was the latest in a series of misadventures plaguing the KGB, the Soviet secret police, which add up to more than chance happenings.

The fate of Yuri Andropov may depend on whether the KGB's troubles were due to bad luck, coincidence or something else. It was the reputation he gained as head of the secret police for 15 years that opened the way for Mr. Andropov to the Soviet Communist Party's top post.

And the current problems of the Soviet secret police may well indicate either the beginning of the end of the Andropov rule or a new phase in the war of the Brezhnev succession, which appears to be far from over.

Although there probably is no direct link between the French ouster of the Soviet officials and the discovery of the spy network in Paris, taken together with other events, brings to mind the waning days of Mr. Brezhnev's rule.

Two examples are the campaign of rumors — with too many details to enumerate from any but highly placed sources — concerning Mr. Andropov's failing health; and some of his puzzling decisions, such as the appointment of Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko as one of three first deputy prime ministers.

Mr. Andropov's still active foes in the Kremlin cannot fail to take advantage of the KGB's troubles to add to the confusion in government and to further their goals in the continuing power struggle. Some observers believe Mr. Andropov's enemies even initiated these troubles.

The loss of a secret agent can be a blow to a nation, and the breakup of

a network of agents can represent a serious loss of manpower, time and resources. In the last two years — in the time since Mr. Andropov seriously began campaigning for the top Kremlin post, and particularly in the six months since he attained it — the KGB has registered failure after failure.

Even if the KGB was not involved directly in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II, the scandal of the "Bulgarian connection" has revealed the existence of a drug and weapons smuggling network and of a system of spies and terrorists that the Bulgarians could not control without help from Moscow.

In addition to the French expulsion, Britain and Spain recently have declared Soviet diplomats to be persons non grata. And earlier this spring a Soviet Embassy official left Switzerland after being accused of spying.

The KGB's troubles may be due in part to the increasing defections of highly placed members of the Soviet intelligence operation, perhaps as a result of the political uncertainties in the Soviet Union. In the past, some such defections have seemed to have political ramifications in the East. De-Stalinization in Poland and the subsequent cycle of recurring rebellions began just after the defection of the head of security, General Jozef Swiatlo, and of several of his aides.

It is still too early to tell if the Paris episode is coincidence or is part of the battle for the Brezhnev succession. What is evident is that Mr. Andropov's arrival in power has made little real impression.

His attempts to bring a sense of morality to Soviet society and to promote a sense of discipline at work have been largely abandoned.

Furthermore, external scandals have not helped the prestige of Soviet diplomacy. The uncovering of the spy network in France, a flagrant abuse of international standards of conduct, could not have lent any credence to the offer made earlier this year by the Warsaw Pact of a nonbelligerence treaty with the

North Atlantic Treaty Organization. All this could affect not only Mr. Andropov's tenure in power, but also the concept of the KGB-police state he has been trying to impose.

For the first time, the heads of the KGB are also the top leaders of the party, of the state (Mr. Andropov is the only vice president of the Supreme Soviet, which still has no president), of the government (Gedro Aliev, who was a KGB chief in Soviet Azerbaijan, is a first deputy prime minister and the designated successor of the prime minister, now headed by Vitaly Fedorchuk, who followed Mr. Andropov to the top KGB post.

Not everybody — West or East — is pleased by this trend.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In Marcos's Defense

Regarding "The Marcos Way" (Letters, March 14):

Mr. Rangsitthorn of Bangkok makes quite a number of statements based on erroneous assumptions.

President Marcos has never disparaged former presidents (the notable exception being Diosdado Macapagal during the 1965 campaign), much less dead ones who cannot defend themselves, such as President Ramon Maguysay. Indeed, Maguysay is one of those he emulates.

As for responding to communist insurgency by sending more troops, we wonder what the Thai government does when its own insurgents (and refugees from Cambodia) act up — send flowers?

Un-Secret Service

Regarding "For Universal Service" (LET, March 24):

If the American widow of a Bulgarian exile I am happy to see that several important Americans have spoken in favor of a public service system for the young. At a time when Sovietized Bulgaria has become a byword for murder plots, it is good to recall that a public service corps

was organized and implemented as long ago as 1919 in Bulgaria, which was then free.

The 1918 armistice had abolished the army. Realizing that the manpower thus idled and the unemployed school-leavers had to be channeled into constructive work, the prime minister, Stambulsky, organized a Labor Corps. At that time of economic dislocation the system worked on the proverbial shoestring, doing necessary public works, including team spirit and teaching new skills. After Stambulsky's death and the re-creation of armed forces the Labor Corps faded out.

The small scale of the Bulgarian experiment cannot provide a key to the problems such an undertaking would encounter in a larger country.

However, some form of public service could, by giving purpose to youth, be well worth the try.

MARION M. STANCIOFF, London.

Cruel Regimes

Regarding "Anti-Americanism in Europe Target of U.S. Strategy" (LET, April 5):

The United States is backing the most appalling and cruel regimes in Central and South America under the pretext of fighting communism. I doubt whether any U.S. government program can create a better climate of understanding as long as the government continues its policies.

L.S. GODEFROU, The Hague.

Talks on Afghan Crisis To Resume in Geneva; Diplomats Pessimistic

By Tyler Marshall
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW DELHI — Against the backdrop of a military stalemate, diplomatic efforts to find a political solution in Afghanistan are to resume Monday in Geneva.

Representatives from Pakistan, Iran and the Soviet-backed government in Kabul are to meet with the United Nations special representative on Afghanistan, Diego Cordovez, to try to pave the way for substantive talks on ending the war and the Soviet military presence in the country.

For the last several months, Mr. Cordovez has sought agreement on an agenda that includes the phased withdrawal of Soviet forces, guarantees of mutual noninterference by Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan, and the safe return of the three million Afghan refugees in Pakistan and Iran.

Emergence of an Afghan government with at least moderate popular support is also seen as an essential prerequisite to peace. The current government, headed by Babrak Karmal, was installed by the Russians in December 1979 and it immediately faced an insurgency by Moslem resistance groups.

Diplomats hold few illusions that substantial progress in the talks will be made quickly, if at all. The format in Geneva reflects the tentative nature of the negotiations.

Because Pakistan steadfastly refuses to talk directly with the Kabul government, Foreign Minister Sahibzada Yaqub Ali Khan of Pakistan and his Afghan counterpart, Shah Mohammed Dost, will speak to each other only through Mr. Cordovez.

Iran, which is not talking with any of the principals, has agreed only to be formally briefed on the discussions through an observer.

The Soviet Union, whose 110,000 troops in Afghanistan constitute the focal point of the negotiations, will not even be represented at Geneva, although its will is exercised through the Kabul government.

Although less than ideal, even that arrangement required two years of diplomatic maneuvering and numerous small, yet important procedural concessions to patch together.

For example, the Russians initially opposed the bilateral format of the talks as well as the UN presence, in the hope of forcing Iran and Pakistan to deal directly with Mr. Karmal, who is seen by Afghanistan's neighbors as a Soviet puppet. But the Kremlin eventually consented to both points.

Meanwhile, Iran reversed its decision to boycott the talks completely unless the Afghan resistance movement was included. The Iranians agreed to participate, albeit passively.

The coming talks follow a round

of shuttle diplomacy by Mr. Cordovez in January, when he visited the capitals of Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan to win agreement on the proposed agenda.

Mr. Cordovez also accompanied UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar to Moscow last month for discussions with the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov.

Although there has been minor headway, the key problems of the Afghan crisis remain as large and seemingly intractable as ever. For example:

• There appears no certainty of controlling the divided, unruly Afghan resistance should a settlement call for rebel compliance as a condition of Soviet withdrawal. Iran and Pakistan could make it more difficult for guerrilla groups to operate from sanctuaries in their countries, but would find it impossible to curtail their activities completely, which the Russians insist must be done to achieve a political settlement.

• The increased power and stature attained by resistance groups in the last three years, coupled with the growth of anti-Soviet feeling among the Afghan populace, will make it very difficult to create a government acceptable to the majority of Afghans, the major resistance groups and Moscow.

• Finding some way for members of the resistance to participate in the talks has proven a stumbling block. There have been suggestions that they be brought in under the title of "refugees," but that has been flatly rejected by the Soviet Union.

Consequently, the talks include no representative with any sizable support inside Afghanistan, which severely limits their chances of success.

Meanwhile, diplomats who follow the Afghan situation closely say they have developed doubts about the Soviet desire for an immediate settlement. These doubts have replaced the optimism that followed Mr. Andropov's rise to power last November. By some reports, he had opposed the Soviet intervention in December 1979 and was seen as a dove on the issue.

So far, however, there has been no discernible change in the Soviet position on Afghanistan, and there is some evidence to indicate that Moscow may be preparing the Soviet people for a long-term involvement.

The Soviet media have begun, in recent months, to portray the war as an intensely difficult struggle against a stubborn foe.

"The implication seems clear," a veteran, Asian diplomat said. "They're trying to tell their people that Afghanistan is a long-term commitment."

"I see no evidence they are ready to leave," the diplomat said. "If anything they are digging in further."



ROYAL LOWNESS — Prince Charles of Britain regains his bearings after taking a spill from a polo pony on Sunday at the Warwick Farm near Sydney.

Hard Times Confront Hawke's Election Vows

By Phil Bradshaw
Reuters

SYDNEY — The Australian government could ignore many of its election promises when it meets business and trade union leaders for a weeklong economic summit beginning Monday, according to political and economic analysts.

They said the Canberra meeting, to be chaired by Prime Minister

Cliff Dolan, who succeeded Mr. Hawke as head of the Australian Council of Trade Unions in 1980, has already indicated that the unions would adopt a moderate approach.

"We are not going to the summit to discuss pay increases," he said.

Mr. Hawke is not seeking any major decisions from the meeting. Instead, the government will look for general recommendations on the best way to take Australia out of the grip of recession.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Bob Hawke, could turn out to be a means for the government to disavow much of its election platform.

This included tax cuts and job-creation proposals aimed at reducing unemployment, an issue that analysts said was clearly the major factor behind the defeat of Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser's government.

Since coming to power in a landslide victory last month, Mr. Hawke's government has been confronted with the full impact of the world recession and its effects on Australia's stalled economy.

Unemployment is about 10 percent, inflation at more than 11 percent, and the Treasury has forecast that the government spending deficit in the coming year will be 9.6 billion Australian dollars (\$8.3 billion) compared with about 6 billion Australian dollars to the end of June this year.

While it is vital for Mr. Hawke to be seen to be doing something to ease the plight of the jobless, his government also has to show international investors it will not act irresponsibly.

Fears that the government's mildly Socialist policies would further run down the economy led to a huge withdrawal of investment capital and the subsequent 10 percent devaluation of the Australian dollar against its U.S. counterpart.

Political analysts said the success of the meeting Monday will be vital for the Hawke government. Agreement on a unified approach to the nation's problems would lend legitimacy to the tough economic decisions the government is expected to take.

These will be aimed primarily at stimulating the economy, which contracted by 1.2 percent in 1982 after several years of steady growth, without fueling existing inflation.

The government has released an unprecedented flood of information on the economy in an effort to convince everyone of the depth of the problem.

"I believe there will emerge such a clear indication of the economic mess that this country is in that there will be a preparedness on the part of the community, business and trade unions, to undertake a degree of sacrifice," Mr. Hawke told reporters recently.

The question of the current wage freeze and whether it will be extended beyond June, when it is due to expire, will be one particularly thorny issue where consensus will be essential.

Alpe Plane Crash Kills 6

LYONS — Six Belgians were killed when a plane they were traveling in crashed in the Mont Blanc region of the French Alps, a French Air Force official said Saturday. There were no survivors.

Group of 77 Is Putting Emphasis On Economic Development Steps

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — The Group of 77 has ended a weeklong meeting with resolutions that play down Third World demands for a restructured world economic system that in the past have bitterly divided developing and industrial countries.

Instead, the resolutions, adopted Saturday, focus on limited trade, financing and commodity price measures to help alleviate the hardships most developing countries are suffering in the world recession.

The resolutions of the group, which was formed in 1964 and has since grown to include more than 100 developing countries, are to be presented to industrial countries at the Sixth UN Conference on Trade and Development, which opens June 30 in Belgrade.

The demands for a "new world economic order," as the fundamental restructuring has come to be called, continue. But for the first time in the history of the Group of 77, the main economic forum of developing countries, the demands have been given the form of declarations, not resolutions to be debated in Belgrade.

"There is an understanding here that there is not much that the 77 can do without the agreement of the industrial world," said Felix Peña, Argentina's deputy foreign minister for international economic affairs and a coordinator of the conference, in an interview.

The confrontational tone of past conferences was replaced by an emphasis on the need for integration and cooperation by developing and industrial countries.

Many speeches still condemned the industrial world, especially capitalist countries, for the Third World's underdevelopment, but observers from the United Nations and other international organizations said the acrimony of the past was largely missing.

Even political issues that have

plagued such conferences — such as which Cambodian delegation would be seated — were quickly sidestepped. A similar trend toward moderation was seen at the Third World conference in New Delhi last month.

The concentration on economics showed the deep concern of the delegates. "Economic expansion has ground to a halt, with the growth of output falling below that of population," a declaration on financial issues said of the Third World's problems. "The prospect for 1983 is for a further decline."

Conference papers said world trade, after 40 years of expansion, had dropped 6 percent in 1982; prices for raw materials exported by developing countries are at their lowest real terms in 50 years; and foreign debts were \$630 billion at

the end of 1982, with annual interest of \$130 billion.

The Belgrade conference will be the first on trade and development that the Group of 77 has gone into with concrete proposals instead of general declarations, conference leaders here said. They said the proposals will be presented to industrial countries before the conference in hopes that they will be prepared to act on them then.

Among the proposals were calls for more International Monetary Fund loans. The resolutions also asked developed countries to refinance Third World foreign debt, to write off the debt of the poorest countries, to open their markets to the processed exports of developing countries, and to accept emergency commodity price agreements.

Sandinist Official Warns Honduras on Rebel Raids

New York Times Service

MANAGUA — Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua warned over the weekend that if Nicaragua continued to be attacked from Honduran territory, revolutionaries in Honduras might launch attacks against Honduran armed forces.

"Honduran revolutionaries have offered to support us," Mr. Ortega said. "Perhaps the Reagan administration does not realize that it is opening a very dangerous door by launching an aggressive war against us."

Mr. Ortega also spoke about reports circulating in Managua that Nicaragua might allow the Soviet Union to deploy nuclear missiles on its territory.

A leading official of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, Vadim V. Zagladin, has been quoted as suggesting that Soviet missiles might be sent to Ni-

caragua if the United States carries out its plan to deploy Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe later this year.

"The Soviet Union has not proposed this to us up to now," Mr. Ortega said. "If they ask us we will examine the proposal and make our own decision. The warlike policy of the Reagan administration justifies any kind of defense Nicaragua chooses."

He said such a decision would be treated as a state secret and stressed the "sovereign right" of Nicaragua to form whatever military alliances it deems necessary.

On the spread of guerrilla activity into Honduras, Mr. Ortega said that Honduran leftists would have to decide for themselves what kind of help to offer the Sandinist government. But he added, "They are disposed to support the Nicaraguan revolution with all their resources."

Rebel Acts Stepped Up In Salvador

Guerrillas Avenge Killing of a Leader

The Associated Press

SAN SALVADOR — Leftist guerrillas blacked out the eastern third of El Salvador, cut the country in half with roadblocks and burned vehicles over the weekend to avenge the death in Nicaragua of a leading Salvadoran rebel commander.

Military garrisons in El Salvador were put on a state of alert as the rebel attacks spread to most of the country, the Defense Ministry's press office said Saturday.

A ministry statement said military intelligence had detected an increase in arms shipments to the rebels through eastern El Salvador in the last few days.

In Managua, thousands of Nicaraguans attended funeral services for the Salvadoran guerrilla commander, Melinda Anaya Montes, 55, who was stabbed to death there Wednesday.

The rebels blamed the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and "imperialist buzzards" for her death. The United States has strenuously denied any involvement.

In fighting Saturday, guerrillas attacked a military patrol near the city of Santa Ana, 41 miles (66 kilometers) west of San Salvador, killing one soldier and wounding several others.

An undetermined number of army troops were killed and wounded when rebels attacked a patrol 62 miles east of the capital on the Pan-American Highway, a military source said.

In Santa Elena, three miles north of the provincial capital of Usulután, 68 miles southeast of San Salvador, rebels dynamited several electrical transmitters.

In San Francisco Gotera, the provincial capital of Morazan, 102 miles northeast of the capital, heavy fighting could be heard to the north.

American Colleagues Defend Margaret Mead

By Deirdre Carmody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Anthropologists from universities around the country have met here to assess the work of Dr. Margaret Mead as a result of a widely publicized attack on her research that was published this month.

Although Dr. Derek Freeman, the New Zealand anthropologist and author of "Margaret Mead and Samoa: The Making and Unmaking of an Anthropological Myth," was not invited to participate, his book dominated the symposium Friday at Barnard College.

"The publicity surrounding Derek Freeman's unhappy book about Mead and Samoa has taken on something of a life of its own, strangely unconnected with anything approaching fact," said Dr. Bradd Shore, an associate professor of anthropology at Emory University in Atlanta, who has spent years studying Samoan society.

"Indeed," he said, "in some corners one senses that peculiarly American joy at deconstructing yet another American hero, and in the process Margaret Mead and the enterprise of anthropology she helped to found have been distorted and rivaled."

"We who followed her to the field, and at times have found it necessary to criticize her, also stand on her shoulders and have the minimal obligation to acknowledge our debt," Dr. Shore said.

That debt was readily acknowledged by speaker after speaker, many of whom had worked with Dr. Mead or followed up on her research in Samoa, New Guinea, the Admiralty Islands and Bali.

Dr. Deborah Gewertz, assistant professor of anthropology at Amherst College in Amherst, Massachusetts, has lived in mainland New Guinea, where she examined the Tchambuli tribe, one of the subjects of Dr. Mead's "Sex and Temperament in Three Primitive Societies."

While acknowledging that she and Dr. Mead had reached different conclusions about that society, she was vehement in her praise of what she described as Dr. Mead's "extraordinary organizational ability" and "brilliant methodology" and said that her own work could not have been possible without Dr. Mead's research.

Dr. Freeman's book, published by Harvard University Press, contends that Dr. Mead misrepresented

ed the culture and character of Samoa. Her visit there in 1925 resulted in the publication of "Coming of Age in Samoa," a study of adolescence that suggested that the Samoan people were gentle and free of conflict and that young people there were without the stress that normally accompanies adolescence.

Dr. Freeman says, on the other hand, that the Samoan people are intensely competitive and that some of them suffer psychological disturbances that range from compulsive behavior to hysterical illness and suicide.

Dr. Melvin Ember, an anthropologist at Hunter College and the City University Graduate Center in New York, who did fieldwork in American Samoa 27 years ago, criticized Dr. Freeman's book Friday, saying that Dr. Freeman's "own stated reasons for claiming that Mead was wrong do not constitute acceptable scientific evidence, because the reasons do not pertain to the same time and place that Mead described."

Dr. Mead spent 10 months in American Samoa in 1925 and 1926. Dr. Freeman spent most of his time in Western Samoa, the adjacent islands, between 1940 and 1981.

"All he can show is that his area in his time seems to differ from her area in her time," Dr. Ember said. "His attack on Margaret Mead should not be believed. Samoan society changed a lot between the 1920s and the 1950s."

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Mugabe, Like Smith, Encounters Catholic Concern on Rights Recent Appeals on Civilians' Suffering Echo Those Made Under White Rule

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service
HARARE, Zimbabwe — Michael Auret, a white layman who is chairman of the Roman Catholic Church's Commission on Justice and Peace in Zimbabwe, could have been forgiven if he spoke of history repeating itself.

Six years ago, when the commission was still drawn from a tiny elite of white liberals here, Mr. Auret became its chairman and sought an appointment with Ian D. Smith, then the prime minister of what was still white-ruled Rhodesia. The subject he wanted to discuss was the suffering of the black civilian population in a worsening guerrilla conflict.

Late in March this year, representing a mainly black commission drawn from each of Zimbabwe's six dioceses, he sought an appointment with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to take up an eerily similar concern — the suffering of innocent civilians in rural Matabeleland, where a government force

known as the 5th Brigade, recruited almost entirely from Mr. Mugabe's pre-independence guerrilla army, has been operating against armed "dissidents" who were in the force that fought for his old ally and rival, Joshua Nkomo.

Interviewed in Chinhoyi, a town about 85 miles (133 kilometers) northwest of Harare where he works as secretary to the local bishop, Mr. Auret said his initial reaction after meeting with Mr. Mugabe was to offer thanks that history had not been repeated.

Ian Smith, who still sits in Parliament and is now sometimes moved to speak there on the subject of human rights, never acknowledged as prime minister that there could be any merit to the church commission's reports of atrocities by government forces.

Mr. Smith's first tack was to invite the commission to take any evidence it had to court. As soon as it did so, he "practiced a law indemnifying his army and government against any claims."

Thereafter, Mr. Auret recalled, Mr. Smith would regularly imply that the church commission was a tool of communists. By the time Mr. Auret became chairman, Mr. Smith was refusing to see it altogether.

The reaction may have been personal, for he must have known that Mr. Auret, a former captain in the Rhodesian Army, was one of only four officers who refused to take an oath of allegiance in 1965 after Mr. Smith proclaimed the country's independence from Britain to preserve white rule.

By contrast, Prime Minister Mugabe, who was reared as a Roman Catholic and regularly has Mass said at his official residence for his mother, appeared at one of the commission's first meetings after independence and praised it for its role in the war as an outspoken witness on behalf of suffering civilians.

So there was no antagonism when Mr. Auret led a delegation March 28 into the Prime Minister's

office to present evidence, on a case-by-case basis, of atrocities committed by the 5th Brigade.

"He accepted that what we were bringing was a reflection of our deep concern and that it was well documented," Mr. Auret said. "He said that action had already been initiated and that anything we presented would be thoroughly investigated."

However, the next day the government reacted as Mr. Smith might have after the Catholic bishops said in public, in a pastoral statement for Easter, what their commission members had already said in private.

A reference by the bishops to a "reign of terror caused by wanton killings, woundings, beatings, burnings and rapings" provoked the Mugabe government into accusing the bishops of having collaborated with white rule. Now, it said, they were repeating the "fabricated reports of a hostile foreign press."

In fact, the pastoral statement

was drafted only after the seven bishops — four of whom are blacks — had studied the same evidence the commission presented to Mr. Mugabe.

For the moment, there is no plan to make such evidence public as the commission eventually did after failing to get a response from the Smith regime. Mr. Auret's hope is that the government will render the question moot by restraining its troops and rediscovering the theme of "reconciliation" that Mr. Mugabe sounded at the time of independence three years ago.

Although the commission's files on recent atrocities remain closed, the nature of its reports can be surmised from others written by residents of the affected areas, which have been privately circulated.

One foreign correspondent received a six-page typed statement from which all the place names and names of individuals had been cut out with a razor to protect the source.

The statement described the be-

havior of the 5th Brigade at a Roman Catholic mission station in Matabeleland over a three-week period in February during which residents of the area were regularly assaulted and sometimes killed for failing to divulge information about "dissidents." The statement said the local residents were also punished for answering questions in their own Ndebele language, rather than the Shona language of the soldiers, who were described as being drunk much of the time.

Those identified as having fought with the old Nkomo guerrilla force before independence were promptly killed, the report said.

The commission's report to the prime minister was limited to incidents in February. But the bishops said they had "incontrovertible evidence" that atrocities "have been and are still being perpetrated." They said that "hundreds and hundreds of innocent people" in Matabeleland had been killed or maimed.



BULAWAYO FUNERAL — Former Prime Minister Ian D. Smith was a pallbearer at the funeral of a fellow Zimbabwean legislator, Senator Paul Savage, in Bulawayo on Friday. Mr. Savage, his daughter and a visitor were slain on a Matabeleland farm by rebels.

White South African Universities Oppose Role in Racial Quota Plan

New York Times Service
JOHANNESBURG — A government plan to alter its policy determining how many black students can attend South Africa's four English-language universities has come under criticism from the universities involved.

The proposal, under which the government would institute a quota system determining the overall number of blacks that can be admitted to the universities, is provided for in draft legislation that Parliament is scheduled to debate when it reconvenes this week.

Details of how the proposal would work await the parliamentary session. The universities affected are concerned that the government action will curtail their right to admit the students they want and force on them a direct role in the government's policies of racial segregation.

The proposal has revived an issue that has frustrated the four universities since 1959, when the government introduced a law imposing apartheid on the English-language campuses.

Since the 1959 law, which was called the Extension of University Education Act and took effect on Jan. 1, 1960, black students could only be admitted to a white univer-

sity if they had first obtained the written permission of the minister for black education. The same applied to Asian and colored, or mixed-race, students.

Permission was generally given only for courses, such as engineering, that were not available at the three black universities or the separate universities set up for Asians and coloreds.

Until 1959, the English-language white universities practiced an "open" policy, using only academic criteria in selecting students. Since the 1959 law, the universities have repeatedly asked the government to remove its racial restrictions, to no avail.

In a statement issued last month, the senate of the largest of the four universities, the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, condemned attempts to "compel the university to become an instrument of the government's policy of discrimination against students on grounds of race."

The three other universities — Cape Town; Rhodes, in Grahamstown; and Natal, with white campuses in Durban and Pietermaritzburg and a black medical school in Durban — have also taken issue with the government.

James Moulder, special assistant

in the office of the vice chancellor of the University of Cape Town, said, "Even if the quota allows us to admit 80 percent blacks, it would be totally abhorrent and unacceptable."

Although the permit system has now been in operation for more than 20 years, faculty and students alike on the English-language campuses have found it morally offensive and a continuing source of irritation, embarrassment and humiliation.

University officials believe the plan to replace the case-by-case permit system with a blanket racial quota may streamline bureaucratic procedures. But they nevertheless reject it on moral grounds.

Last year, among a total of 36,732 students at the four white English-language universities, there were 1,138 black students, 1,922 Asian students and 1,468 colored students. The remainder, about 87 percent, were white.

In 1981, a government-appointed commission of inquiry into education, called the De Lange Commission, recommended that universities be given freedom to decide their own admission criteria. Neither the quota system nor the permit system are in accord with this recommendation.

Soviet Picks New Chief of Missile Unit

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The Soviet Union has appointed a new head of the Ministry of General Machine Building, which is believed by Western intelligence specialists to be a cover name for the assembly of missiles, booster rockets and space vehicles.

A dispatch of Tass, the Soviet press agency, said Saturday that Sergei A. Afanasyev, who had headed the missile ministry since 1965, had been replaced by one of his deputy ministers, Oleg D. Baklanov.

Mr. Afanasyev, 64, was shifted to a civilian machine-manufacturing agency, the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building. The move was one of a series of ministerial changes announced since Yuri V. Andropov became the Soviet leader in November.

Since Mr. Andropov took over, he has been critical of the operations of the railroads and has spoken of the poor design of some heavy machinery used in factories.

The shift of Mr. Afanasyev may be intended to apply to a civilian ministry some of the more efficient management techniques believed used in the military-industrial complex.

In Kenya, a Rattling Remnant of an Empire Mombasa-Nairobi Rail Line Blends British Heritage and Modern Africa

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service
MOMBASA, Kenya — It was built by the British to buttress an empire, and some termed the venture lunacy.

Its creators were prey to man-eating lions as well as disease. And its coming opened up lands that had not known change, exposing them to penetration by many outsiders — settlers and traders and adventurers, hunters of both beasts and fortunes.

A track of iron through desert and bush, it provided the artery to a continent's interior and to the headwaters of the Nile, regarded then as part of a chain of possessions that protected the passage to India. And it outlived its architects.

The sun has long since set on the empire where it was once never expected to.

But the railroad continues, rattling and lurching clear across East Africa, providing railroad buffs with a memory and others with a pause for contemplation — for which there is ample time.

The Mombasa-Nairobi express — a misnomer by the standards of speedier lines — takes about 13 hours to cover the 300 miles (480 kilometers) or so from Kenya's Indian Ocean coast to its capital. The "slow train," an appropriate title, takes a couple of hours longer.

Passengers may find, on the overnight haul, that their rumination leads them to thoughts of mutability: The view of Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest mountain, across the Kapiti Plains at dawn is much the same as must have been seen by Joseph Thomson, the British explorer, a century ago, and by countless African people before him; but the squatter camps made of cast-off sheets of tin and other debris on Nairobi's outskirts batten a more modern African reality.

In 1895, an Englishman named George Whitehouse was sent to Mombasa to construct the line; thousands of Indian laborers were brought from across the ocean to perform the manual work, and the great colonial venture began.

For Lord Salisbury, then Britain's prime minister, the railroad represented a critical means of securing British influence across what is now Kenya and into present-day Uganda. In the colonial scramble of the late 19th century, the railroad was seen as a bulwark against French and German rivalries for control of the Nile.

The challenges were many: The Taru Desert stretched out just inland from Mombasa, and beyond that, the bisection of Africa's Rift Valley lay across the line's projected route. Malaria mosquitoes and tsetse flies whined in the heat, lions prowled the bush. No one knew quite what to expect from people who had not invited the British to build their railroad across traditional lands.

When the construction crews reached Tsavo, west of Mombasa, the entire Indian labor force decamped because of the two lions that were feasting upon them. Twenty-eight Indians and up to 100 Africans were killed before the lions were shot to death. Dysentery, malaria, pneumonia and tropical ulcers took their toll as well.

The plan was to build from the coast to the shores of Lake Victo-

ria, and on Dec. 20, 1901, five and a half years after construction began, the railroad reached its goal, 572 miles inland from Mombasa. It was not until 1903, however, that the line became fully operational with the completion of viaducts along the way.

That heralded in a new intrusion for, the line being complete, the British government needed to demonstrate the viability of its possessions and so settlers had to be encouraged to develop those lands that lay within Britain's influence. Meantime, the line's name — the Uganda Railway — was no longer accurate, for a boundary readjustment in 1902 had shifted the Uganda border to the west, so that the entire line lay in what is now Kenya.

For a traveler, these days, a ride on the railroad seems an odd blend of colonial heritage and a continent's modernity.

Just after the express leaves Nairobi for Mombasa at 7 P.M., for instance, an attendant in a white uniform will perambulate through the corridors of the first-class section ringing out a tune on a small xylophone. That is the signal that dinner is to be served on tables laid with white linen and gleaming silverware. Another attendant hands out place cards for dinner that describe the train's extremities as "Mombasa end" and "Kampala end" — a throwback to earlier days.

Depending on which carriages are in use, the diner might sit in the rosewood splendor of a vintage dining car or in the more recent Art Deco of a 1950s model, espy-

U.S. Doctors Test a New Method To Impregnate Infertile Women

By Harry Nelson
Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Researchers artificially inseminated a volunteer here last month with sperm from the husband of an infertile woman, then attempted to transfer the resulting fertilized egg to the infertile woman's womb.

The scientists said the attempt — the first reported in medical literature — did not result in a successful implantation. But they said the technique has certain advantages over the so-called test-tube method of implanting an egg in an infertile woman, and that other attempts at the new process will be made soon.

In a letter that appeared in Saturday's issue of *Lancet*, a British medical journal, the researchers reported that they artificially inseminated the egg donor on March 15, then transferred the fertilized egg to the recipient's womb when it reached the 14-cell stage five days later.

The researchers — Drs. John E. Buster, Maria Bustillo, Ian Thorncroft, James A. Simon, Stephen P. Boyers and John R. Marshall — said that it was not until six days later that they learned that the egg had not become implanted.

In a telephone interview, Dr. Marshall said the technique is an alternative to the test-tube, or in vitro, fertilization method, in which an egg is fertilized in a laboratory dish and then implanted in the recipient's womb.

The advantage of the newer method, Dr. Marshall said, is that unlike the in vitro technique, it requires no surgery to remove the egg and later implant it. Instead, the fertilized egg is washed from the donor and inserted into the recipient's womb by means of a special catheter inserted into the vagina.

The physicians said they believe the chances of future success will be greater because the new method entails fertilizing the egg in a human body rather than in a laboratory dish.

Also, Dr. Marshall said, the use of a fertile woman as the donor for the egg eliminates the necessity of using drugs to flush out eggs to be fertilized.

On the other hand, however, the conception is of an egg that does

not come from the mother-to-be, although the sperm is her husband's.

"It's the flip side of artificial insemination with donor sperm," Dr. Marshall said. "Instead of a situation in which a male donates sperm to a woman other than his wife, we now have a situation in which a woman donates an egg for fertilization by sperm from a man who is not her husband."

Last month's experiment took place at the Harbor-University of California Los Angeles Medical Center, Dr. Marshall pointed out that the experiment had been approved by the Harbor-UCLA Institutional Review Board, which re-

AT&T Weighing Plans To Create Foundation

By Kathleen Teltsch
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. is considering plans to establish a foundation that could become one of the largest corporate-sponsored philanthropies in the United States, officials of the company say.

The new foundation — which would be a joint undertaking of AT&T, Bell Laboratories, its research arm; and Western Electric, its manufacturing subsidiary — would make grants to support education, health and welfare, and cultural activities.

"Establishment of a foundation is under serious consideration, looks promising and is awaiting final approval," said Robert Thill, division manager in charge of corporate contributions. Approval may be given by the end of the year.

AT&T officials declined to discuss the size of the proposed foundation. However, experts in corporate philanthropy estimated that about \$100 million would be made available as an endowment to establish the foundation and that at the outset, the level of annual

grants would be between \$15 million and \$20 million.

Assets of \$100 million would put the foundation among the half-dozen wealthiest company-sponsored foundations in the United States.

It would be small compared with a number of private independent foundations. Of these, Ford, with assets of \$3.2 billion, is the largest. These foundations were established by individuals or families and are not controlled by businesses.

AT&T's proposal to set up a foundation was linked to the divestiture of the Bell System, which goes into effect next Jan. 1.

After the divestiture, corporate giving will no longer be from a single concern. Once AT&T is separated from its 22 local telephone companies, each division will develop its own charitable programs, Mr. Thill said.

He also explained that after divestiture a foundation would offer increased stability in charitable giving.

Under the new arrangement, AT&T's subsidiaries will not be government-regulated, but will be competing for profits in the marketplace and therefore more susceptible to business changes than in the past.

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MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1983

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EUROBONDS

By CARL GEWIRTZ

Ennui Engulfs Eurobond Mart
As a Break in Rates Is Awaited

PARIS — It was another week of waiting for something to happen to put the excitement back into the Eurobond market.

"There are lots of people geared up to produce ideas, and all of them are looking for direction to channel their enthusiasm," lamented one investment banker. "We're all just marking time."

The wait is for a break in interest rates and the ensuing rush of treasury decisions to tap the market.

In the meantime, it was just more of the same. Four issues — all for banks — were announced and only one managed to pierce the ennui engulfing the market.

The one was the \$100-million, five-year issue for Union Bank of Switzerland, which was sold at par bearing a coupon of 10 percent. The issue commanded the market's attention the way a powerfully built athlete exercising on a beach would stop onlookers, for the smooth placement of 10-percent paper was the public flexing of UBS's placing power.

The coupon is a hefty 7 1/2 percent below what the Industrial Bank of Japan was offering at the same time for its \$100 million of five-year bonds and the lowest coupon yet seen on any of the bank paper that has glutted the market since the beginning of this year.

Dealers may continue to debate whether the UBS bonds were stuffed into the portfolios of unwitting UBS clients or whether individual investors were willing to sacrifice so much in yield for the comfort of Swiss bank paper, but the bonds had disappeared by week's end and were quoted at a modest premium over the issue price.

By contrast, the IBM paper was quoted at a half-point discount while Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank of Austria's \$50-million, seven-year bonds bearing a coupon of 11 1/2 percent were quoted at a discount of 1 1/2 points after being offered at par.

Scheduled to be launched soon is a \$25-million issue by Berliner Handels- und Bankbank with warrants to buy common stock and an issue for Westpac of Australia.

The only other issue drawing attention, or more precisely curiosity, last week was the small \$20-million convertible for Copper Lake Exploration, a Canadian-based company in the gold mining business. The issue is about four times Copper Lake's capitalization of 6 million Canadian dollars.

"A venture-capital transaction masquerading as a capital market operation," was the witty comment of one banker summarizing how the market views this deal.

Abounding in Gimmicks

It has about every gimmick that has ever been used in this market to enhance the appeal to investors, or rather speculators.

The 10-year bonds bear a coupon of 9 1/2 percent — notably high and exceeded by only 12 other dollar issues recorded in the bond manual of the Association of International Bond Dealers.

To further enhance the appeal, there is a "put" option. If bondholders decide not to convert the bonds into common stock they may request redemption in April 1988 at a premium of 18 percent — each \$1,000 bond would be redeemed for \$1,180. Payment of that premium would mean bondholders would have earned the equivalent of 12.08 percent for holding the bonds for five years.

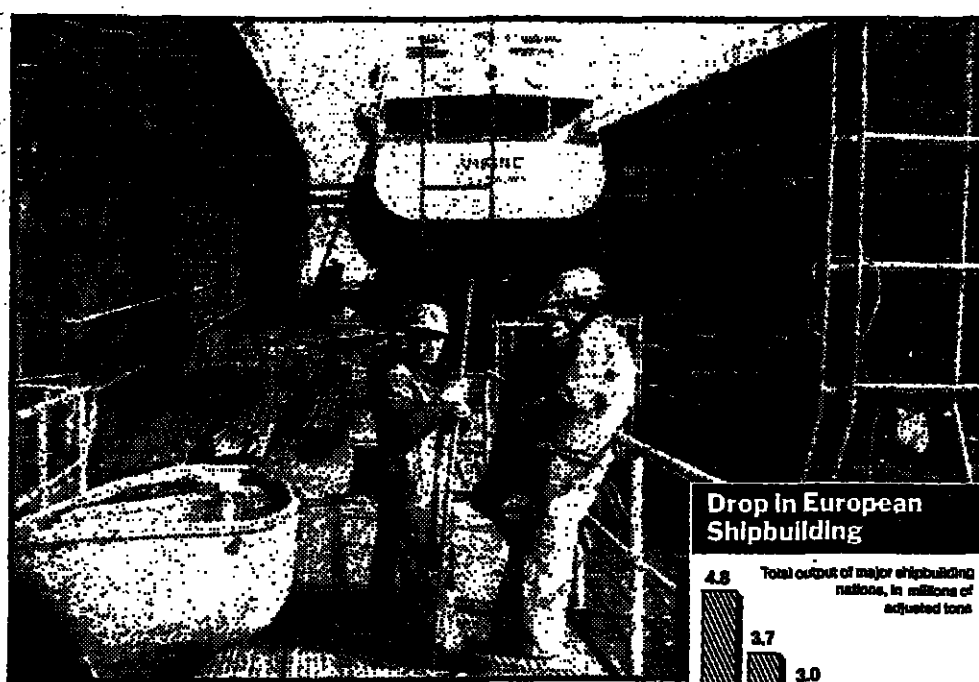
In addition, each bond carries a warrant entitling the holder to buy one ounce of gold at a price to be fixed April 22. The price will be the average of the morning and afternoon fixing prices quoted in London. The warrant can be exchanged for gold starting in April 1984.

(It might be worth recalling that only one other Eurobond has ever been floated with a link to the price of gold. That was for Refinemet International, which indexed the repayment of principal and interest to the price of gold at a time when it was worth \$519 an ounce. Those bonds are currently quoted at about 40 percent of face value.)

Finally, the bonds are to be convertible into common stock at a (very hefty) premium, which is expected to be set at about 18 percent over the price quoted on the Vancouver Stock Exchange when final terms are fixed April 22.

A number of bankers said the gold warrant was attractive, provided, of course, that Copper Lake was still in business next April. The same proviso was made for the put option and the conversion feature. Further

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)



The Harmsdorf shipyard in Flensburg, West Germany.

Shipbuilder Woes
Reach Small Yards

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

FLensburg, West Germany — The workers at the Harmsdorf shipyard here knelt in the glow of acetylene torches, creating a ship's bulkhead by welding steel ribs to curved steel plates.

In West Germany's shipbuilding industry, the Harmsdorf workers are the lucky ones. Many of them still have jobs. Seventy miles to the south, in the port of Hamburg, 3,500 workers at the much bigger Howaldtswerke will soon be laid off, victims of a worldwide collapse of the shipbuilding industry.

Like many other small shipyards across northern Europe, Harmsdorf has weathered the industry's storm relatively well until now. Their moderate size and flexibility kept fixed costs down, and the yards kept humming by providing specialized vessels such as chemical tankers, sophisticated oceanographic research ships or the roll-on, roll-off container carriers favored by developing countries with a dearth of good harbors.

Now, however, even the smaller yards are feeling the impact. Orders for new ships dwindle and the number of idle vessels grows, the result of the continuing worldwide recession and the shrinkage of international trade.

The world's big shipyards are under even more severe pressure. They face widespread shutdowns and layoffs, resulting from high overhead, a lack of orders

for the big vessels they build and fierce competition from low-cost competitors in Japan and South Korea.

The success of the small yards has also hurt the big shipbuilders. To meet the small yards' competition, they have been forced to bid below cost, running up losses that have caused cash shortages at some yards.

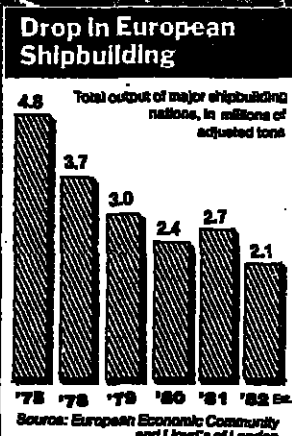
The downturn is "going to exact a heavy toll," said Christoph von der Decken, the board member of the Dresden Bank in Hamburg responsible for the shipping industry.

Late in March, Howaldtswerke-Deutsche Werft, West Germany's second-biggest shipbuilder, announced that it would close part of its big Hamburg yards and lay off 3,500 of 12,000 shipyard workers. Earlier the city of Bremen, a shipbuilding center, and several West German banks put up matching \$16-million loans to save Bremer Vulkan, the nation's No. 1 builder, after a Greek shipping company pushed Vulkan to the brink of by canceling \$40 million worth of orders.

Along the Clyde in Scotland, Scott Lithgow, Britain's biggest shipbuilder, has said it may have to let 2,000 of its 5,000 workers go as its order backlog shrinks this summer.

With European unemployment at record levels, the fate of the big yards and their workers worries political leaders as well as industry officials. In West Ger-

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)



Source: European Economic Community and Lloyd's of London

Major Expansion Seen
In Soviet Gold Output

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

BRUSSELS — The Soviet Union is on the brink of a major gold mining expansion, which could result in its overtaking South Africa as the world's leading gold producer in the 1990s, significantly increasing its hard-currency earnings, according to a new study presented at a NATO economic conference here.

The study prepared by Michael C. Kaser, a professor at Oxford University, said that Soviet gold output, which Mr. Kaser estimates reached 346 tons in 1981, could climb to 459 tons by 1990 as new mining ventures come into production, particularly in the southern Soviet republics of Uzbekistan and Armenia.

South African gold production fell from a peak of 1,000 tons in 1970 to 658 tons in 1981, largely because mines are becoming uneconomical at prevailing world prices. If this downward trend continues, "the lines could cross sometime around 1990," Mr. Kaser said, and the Soviet Union would become the world's biggest gold producer and exporter.

The Kaser study, presented at a conference of Western experts on East-bloc economies organized by the secretariat of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, is part of a forthcoming book on Soviet natural resources commissioned by the Association of American Geographers.

Assuming that domestic Soviet gold needs and sales to other East bloc countries rise from an estimated 62 tons in 1981 to 70 tons by 1990, the Soviet Union would have about 389 tons of gold to sell on the world market by the end of the decade, Mr. Kaser believes. At \$500 an ounce this would yield \$6 billion, or more than twice the \$2.7 billion the CIA estimates the Soviet Union got in hard currency from its gold exports in 1981.

Increased earnings from gold sales, Mr. Kaser points out, could help offset some of the likely fall in the Soviet Union's anticipated income from natural gas exports to the West as a result of weaker oil prices.

Economists at the conference said the expansion forecast in Soviet gold mining continued a general tendency for the Soviet Union, which occupies an eighth of the Earth's land mass, to expand raw material production, becoming the world's top producer of an increasing number of commodities.

It is the world's largest oil producer, with output of 12 million barrels a day, and last year overtook South Africa to become the biggest platinum exporter. Mr. Kaser also expects the Soviet Union to step up diamond mining in the decade ahead.

And current plans call for the Soviet Union to increase output of natural gas and coal substantially, rivaling the United States as the world's biggest producer. By 1984 the Soviet Union hopes to produce about 600 billion cubic meters of natural gas, or roughly the same amount as the U.S. production, while coal output is forecast to climb from 718 million tons now to 1 billion tons by 1990, more than the current U.S. output.

As Soviet gold production and sales move closer to South African levels, the Soviet Union will become a bigger force on the world market, with a stronger interest in keeping prices stable but high. Mr. Kaser reported evidence of "infor-

mal collaboration" between Moscow and Pretoria in an attempt to keep prices up, but he said that this was difficult because the gold market was influenced more by the strength of demand than by supply.

Another factor making it hard for the Kremlin to manage the market effectively, Mr. Kaser said, is evidence that the Soviet Union traditionally sells all the gold it produces each year after meeting domestic and East-bloc needs. Although the Soviet Union publishes no information about its gold production and sales, Mr. Kaser said, Western estimates suggest that Soviet sales are not tailored to produce any specific amount of hard currency since they do not appear to be related to the country's visible trade deficit. Rather, gold is viewed by Moscow as a "normal export commodity," he said.

He said Soviet gold production rose from 264 tons in 1970 to 346 tons two years ago — estimate slightly higher than those of the CIA, which showed a rise from 218 tons to 327 tons. Mr. Kaser's 1990 forecast of 459 tons is based on "known development projects in given gold fields and upon anticipated shifts between gold fields in the light of what little is known about production costs." It also assumes the Soviet gold mining industry will continue to receive the same amount of state investment as in the past.

Another factor tending to boost Soviet gold output, Mr. Kaser argues, will be the large amount of manpower and machinery for cold-weather operations that will become available around 1985, when the Soviet gas pipeline to Western Europe is expected to be completed.

Apple Hires Pepsi President
As Its New Chief Executive

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Apple Computer, in a move that is expected to help its marketing efforts, has named the president of PepsiCo's Pepsi-Cola subsidiary, John Sculley, to be its new president and chief executive officer.

Mr. Sculley, 44, will replace A.C. Markkula Jr., who has been president and chief executive of the fast-growing personal computer company since 1981. Mr. Markkula, 41, had said he would step down when a successor was found.

He said Friday that he would remain on the board and would stay at Apple to work on long-range planning and on setting up a research laboratory. Steven P. Jobs, the co-founder of Apple, will remain as chairman of the board.

Mr. Sculley worked for PepsiCo for 16 years and had been president of its domestic soft drink division, Pepsi-Cola, since 1977. His resignation precipitated a reorganization of PepsiCo's soft drink and bottling companies into a single worldwide organization.

He said he had joined Apple because "it's a business opportunity that turns me on and one I can bring some business and marketing experience to." He said he had also been offered extremely attractive compensation — \$1 million a year in salary and bonuses, plus an additional \$1 million as a signing bonus, and stock options on "quite a few hundred thousand shares" of Apple stock.

His experience at Pepsi is expected to help Apple in marketing and in relations with its dealers.

Apple, which probably did more than any other company to give rise to the personal computer industry, has been facing increasingly stiff competition as others, particularly International Business Machines, have entered the market. Analysts expect IBM, known for its strong marketing, to become the largest seller of personal computers this year, surpassing Apple and Tandy, which have been vying for the top spot.

"IBM is a formidable competitor," Mr. Sculley said Friday. "But so is Coca-Cola."

Mr. Sculley worked at Interpub-

A.C. Markkula Jr.
... stepping down at Apple.

lic, a large advertising company, before joining Pepsi in 1967. He has no computer experience, but noted that he has some technical leanings: When he was 14, he said, he invented and applied for patents on a color television cathode ray tube. His idea was narrowly beaten by another application that eventually formed the basis for Sony's Trinitron television system, he said.

Mr. Sculley is given credit by analysts for helping Pepsi, the second-largest soft drink company, gain market share.

"With the departure of John Sculley, we have accelerated the implementation of an integrated approach to our worldwide beverage operations," Donald M. Kendall, chairman and chief executive of PepsiCo, said in a statement.

Pepsi's new worldwide beverage group will report to Victor A. Bonomo, executive vice president, who previously headed PepsiCo's international bottling operations. The group will have five operating divisions — domestic and foreign bottling, domestic and foreign sales, and marketing — and a wines and spirits division.

Pepsi said Roger Enrico would head domestic sales and marketing. Robert H. Beeby was appointed president and chief executive of the international marketing division. He was president of PepsiCo's Wilson Sporting Goods division, and will be succeeded there by Malcolm Candlish, senior vice president of marketing.

Arab Banks Make Presence Felt in Singapore
Seeking Niche in Competitive Market Despite Declining Growth Rates

By Dinah Lee

International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — The well-appointed offices in the heart of Singapore's business district are oddly quiet. The expensive reception rooms still carry the air of fresh building materials. No fewer than eight Arab banks, though they are still in the process of setting up, have arrived in Singapore in two years to compete for the profits from Asia's expected growth.

When the banks made plans to open offices here, Singapore's average annual growth rate of 9 to 10 percent for almost a decade made it an attractive site for launching Asiatic activity and expanding into the region of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Now declining prices for oil and other commodities have hurt the economies of Malaysia and Indonesia, and Singapore is facing a predicted growth rate of 2 to 3 percent at best for 1983.

But a presence in Asia still seems essential to the new arrivals from the Middle East, especially the Kuwaitis, who see themselves as leading the search for ways to establish an Arab role in a post-oil future.

Six of the companies have set up offshore banks, primarily to trade on the Asian currency unit market established by Singapore in 1968. They are Arab Banking Corp., Kuwait Asia Bank, the National Bank of Abu Dhabi, the Gulf Bank of Kuwait, Union Banques Arabes Françaises and Gulf International Bank. National Commercial Bank of Saudi Arabia and the National Bank of Kuwait have set up representative offices.

Arab Banking Corp., one of the most recent arrivals, brought with it an impressive capitalization of \$1 billion, \$750 million of which has been subscribed and paid in equity by Kuwait's Finance Ministry, the Libyan Treasury secretary and the Abu Dhabi Investment Authority.

ABC's Singapore branch, in its first four months, accumulated total assets of more than \$240 million, most of which has been repositioned in money market instruments. The managers have shown a preference for certificates of depos-

it, bankers' acceptances and customers' trade bills.

"Singapore is the recognized center in Asia for trading deposits, money market instruments, etc., so if you're starting with that kind of activity, it's a good idea to set up here in Singapore first," said Abu Dr. Arsan, who manages the ABC branch.

Meanwhile, the pace of hiring staff at ABC is slow, a symptom of the Arab banks' realization that they must find a niche for themselves in a highly competitive market devoid of any measurable Arab commercial activity to serve as an initial "captive" market.

A U.S. banker, watching the arrival of the Arabs, said, "Many of these banks intended to come out as liquidity-rich lenders, but recent setbacks have made it harder for them to export that liquidity here. So instead they find themselves competing with the rest of the world of who are already here, to set up a deposit base."

"That's only about 80 percent true," said Robert Tun of Kuwait Bank. "At the time the banks were talking to the MAS, it looked like the Arab banks would increase the liquidity in the market." The MAS is the Monetary Authority of Singapore, the country's quasi-central bank. "But now they do look more like normal commercial banks than liquidity-rich lenders."

Mr. Arsan, asked if the Arab banks had shifted their expectations, said: "I find that a very simplistic suggestion. No bank in the world would ever function without first having a healthy deposit base, which has to be developed before any other activity reasonably can be started. People think we've come here to buy up the world, but we have to act as a commercial bank like everybody else."

Recent moves by Middle Eastern institutions toward the ASEAN members indicate that the Arab banks may be using shared religious beliefs to expand in Malaysia, where Islam is growing, and Indonesia, which has one of the largest Muslim populations in the world.

The Saudi Fund for Development recently announced its seventh loan to Malaysia, \$4.6 million

for partial financing of four district hospitals. At the signing ceremony, Malaysia's finance minister, Razaleigh Hamzah, said the action was an example of the "true spirit of Islamic brotherhood."

The Saudi fund agreed last month to lend \$50 million on highly favorable terms to Indonesia for road construction, bringing total Saudi loans to that country to \$170 million. The fund has helped finance expansion of a fertilizer plant in Sumatra and a highway project in Java.

The Arab bank managers downplay the importance of Islamic sentiment in doing business to the north or south of Singapore.

"If we are not competitive, the fact that our shareholders are Islamic countries is no help," said Mr. Arsan. "We must be as good as, if not better at that stage, than other international banks."

Ong Hock Chye, a manager at the National Bank of Abu Dhabi, concurred: "We analyze credits according to sister Western criteria." His year-old branch has financed a timber concession and a quarry project in Malaysia, a hotel project and a tile plant in Indonesia and a hotel in Australia.

While the presence of Arab banks will probably contribute to Singapore's bid to take some loan syndication business away from Hong Kong, Singapore's syndica-

tion circles are unlikely to overcome the city's inherent disadvantages compared with Hong Kong. The British colony is the region's acknowledged center for grouping lenders in a loan syndicate and has less direct government intervention in the financial sector, a better location and a greater concentration of merchant banking talent specializing in marketing loans.

Still, most Arab banks choose Singapore, known as the region's "funding center," for their Asian operations.

"We didn't want to go to Hong Kong because we see it as the center for financing properties, shares and trade, which is diminishing. It's the center for lending to Korea, Taiwan and Japan — already mature economies. We want to grow with the ASEAN economies, which are not yet so mature," said one bank manager.

Mr. Arsan sounded slightly more wistful about missing the chance to join the free-for-all in Hong Kong, and hinted that sooner or later his bank would be there too.

"Offshore banks here are severely restricted to offshore activity, which can be done anywhere," he said. "In Hong Kong, there's a very large indigenous business community, extremely active, and banks are not prohibited from participating in local business, either in loans or deposits."

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for April 8, excluding bank service charges.

Location	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	S.L.	Other	S.F.	S.P.	S.C.
Amsterdam	2.2255	4.108	17.248	1.789	1.789				
Brussels (a)	48.18	72.45	19.875	6.435	3.339	17.4535		23.41	5.602
Frankfurt	2.425	3.4425		32.25	1.678	88.79	5.621	117.44	28.145
London (b)	1.2864		2.6615	16.958	2.1745	4.113	72.42	3.191	12.925
Paris	1.45455	2.1748	29.74	19.49	29.645	29.15	70.35	167.26	
New York	1.5108	6.4129	0.179	0.6911	0.361	0.207	0.4899	0.1161	
Porto	7.2495	10.925	29.85		5.822	26.13	15.847	382.80	84.48
Zurich	2.659	3.9962	84.90	22.30	8.1425	78.32	4.2647	22.925	
1 BCU	0.272	0.4461	2.2471	6.2301	1.3937	6.222	1.0864	1.2852	
1 SDR	1.0008	0.71777	2.6119	7.2525	N.A.	2.2528	22.127	3.2252	9.2925

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	S.L.	Other	S.F.	S.P.	S.C.
1 BCU	0.272	0.4461	2.2471	6.2301	1.3937	6.222	1.0864	1.2852	
1 SDR	1.0008	0.71777	2.6119	7.2525	N.A.	2.2528	22.127	3.2252	9.2925

(a) Commercial bank; (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (£) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1,000

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STRAIGHTS: CML E/F/G FLOATING RATE NOTES: CML A/B/C/D



CHASE MANHATTAN CAPITAL MARKETS GROUP

International Bond Prices - Week of April 7

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

RECENT ISSUES

Am	Security	Yield	Price	Life	Cur
100	Bank of Tokyo	10 3/4	112 1/2	10	Y
100	Bank of Tokyo	10 3/4	112 1/2	10	Y
100	Bank of Tokyo	10 3/4	112 1/2	10	Y
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STRAIGHT BONDS All Currencies Except DM

Am	Security	Yield	Price	Life	Cur
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Ami	Security	%	Middle Mkt	Price	Yield		Ami	Security	Middle Price	Conv. Period	Conv.Pr a/Sh	Conv. Prem.	Curr. Yld Sh%	Ami	Security	Middle Price	Conv. Period	Conv.Pr a/Sh	Conv. Prem.	Yld Sh%
					Ave Mkt	Life Curr														

(Continued from Page 6)

en 100	Permer	3/24/73	Dec	9/24/74	14/14	9/84			
en 101	Permer	3/24/73	Dec	9/24/74	14/14	9/84			
en 102	Permer	3/24/73	Dec	9/24/74	14/14	9/84			
en 103	Permer	3/24/73	Dec	9/24/74	14/14	9/84			
en 104	Permer	3/24/73	Dec	9/24/74	14/14	9/84			
en 105	Permer	3/24/73	Dec	9/24/74	14/14	9/84			
en 106	Permer	3/24/73	Dec	9/24/74	14/14	9/84			
en 107	Permer	3/24/73	Dec	9/24/74	14/14	9/84			
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en 122	Permer	3/24/73	Dec	9/24/74	14/14	9/84			
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en 124	Permer	3/24/73	Dec	9/24/74	14/14	9/84			
en 125	Permer	3/24/73	Dec	9/24/74	14/14	9/84			
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en 127	Permer	3/24/73	Dec	9/24/74	14/14	9/84			
en 128	Permer	3/24/73	Dec	9/24/74	14/14	9/84			
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en 132	Permer	3/24/73	Dec	9/24/74	14/14	9/84			
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en 249	Permer	3/24/73	Dec	9/24/74	14/14	9/84			
en 250	Permer	3							

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

[illegible]

ZERO-COUPON BONDS

[illegible]

— HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS —
On convertibles having a conversion premium of less than 10%.

5.34	South Conf Edl 32.8P	1 Aug 82		
5.35	32.1% 1987 Aug	118	material	\$32 3/8
	Eligible Acc		15 Sep 79	\$48 1/8
	7.3-8% 1989 Mar	88	3 May 89	\$48 273 3/5
5.12	44.00000000 Nrg 50.00		30 Sep 81	
	5% 1992 Jul	611.2	security	\$20
				1.75-8.00

5 SC	Inc Quarry Fm 23.81	87	20 Sep 95	192 L/2	8.7
5 SC	Inc Quarry Fm 23.81	1107.2	7 Apr 81	192 L/2	2.3

\$ 30	1 1/2 % 1985 Mar	90	21 Mar 95	429 1/2	5.12 1/4
	Banks Co Ltd		1 Feb 79	0 216 =	
\$ 40	3 3/4 % 1993 Aug	90	1 Jul 93	9 272 1/2	4.30 3/4
	Tokier Land Co		8 Apr 81	inv 309.50 =	
\$ 25	7 3/4 % 1994 Mar	100	26 Mar 90	253	4.28 1/2
	Somerville Ind Co		1 Jan 78	inv 201.40 =	
\$ 100	5 1/4 % 1988 Mar	80	8 Mar 88	5 42 1/2	3.47 1/2

515	McAvery Inc 25.57	1 May 71		
520	E " 1925 Oct	110	mar 84	\$ 25 1.28
523	App Ab		2 Jan 82	skr 178 -
525	9 1/2% 1994 Sep	122	15 Jun 94	skr 238 1/2 4.66

3.2	Midstate Camera Co.	102	4 Nov 81	454	251	1.5
3.3	1-4 1995 Mar		20 Mar 95	654		
3.4	Wagon Over's Fin		1 Aug 81	970		
3.5	1-4 1995 Oct	134	7 Oct 91	6130 1/2	548	5.4
3.6	Wagon Over's Fin		1 Nov 79	9467		
3.7	1-4 1995 Jul	99	10 Jul 86	4441 1/4	467	4.6
3.8	Wagon Over's Fin		17 Apr 78	9175		
3.9	1-4 1995 Oct	100	15 Sep 92	9145 1/4	978	9.7

— Explanation of Symbols —

CNS	Canadian Dollar	SDR	Special Drawing Rights
ECU	European Currency Unit	Y	Yes
EU	European Unit of Account	FRF	Luxembourg Franc
£	Pound Sterling	SFR	Swiss Franc
DM	Deutsche Mark	FF	French Franc
NOK	Norwegian Krone - DKK		

Power System in U.S.

Cautions on Default

SEATTLE — The Washington Public Power Supply System will be in default soon a

April 18 if participants in two abandoned nuclear power projects do not begin paying their debt by that date, according to the company officials. Carl Halverson, chairman of the WPPSS ex-

Executive board, said Friday that a special meeting has been scheduled in Seattle April 1.

He did not appear optimistic that non-paying

utilities would respond favorably to the dem
notices WPPSS sent out Thursday to 65 util

Mr. Halvorson said unless "substantial posi-

ive development occurs by April 18," the firm would have no choice but to use projec

cash on hand to pay administrative costs and make payments toward the interest on the \$2.2 billion in bonds sold before the two projects were terminated in January 1982.

NEW YORK (AP)—		Bid	Ask	
The following quote—	Hilinc	11.75	12.00	Federated F
	Month	11.54	12.61	Am Ldr

NIWS	10.66	11.65	Each	3
TxFre	9.97	10.47	Hi lcn	1
CapTNT	10.14	NL	TxFre	
Cardni	11.14	12.17	US Gvt	
Centennial Gp			Fidelity Gro	
Grith	11.91	13.02	Asset	2
	1.77	8.42	Reol	

[illegible]

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices April 8, 1953

[illegible]

American Exchange Options

For the Week Ending April 8, 1983

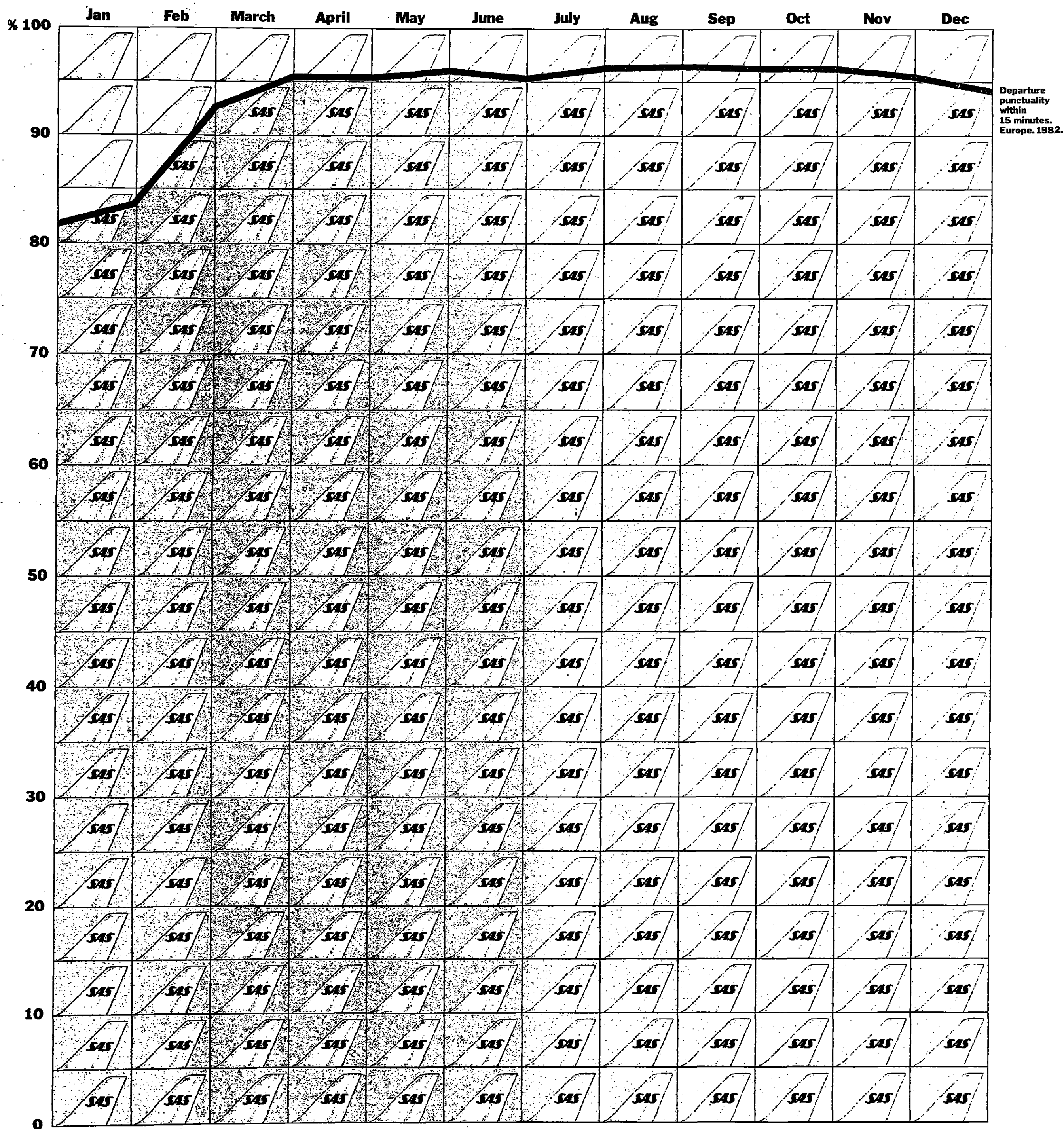
[illegible]

Chicago Exchange Options

For the Week Ending April 8, 1983

[illegible]

SAS is now the most punctual airline in Europe. But as you can see there is still room for improvement.



SAS
EuroClass

Express check-in counters. A reserved seat in EuroClass. Quality food. Complimentary wine, beer and drinks. And free access to Scanorama lounges throughout Scandinavia. All yours for the regular Economy fare.

[illegible]

	Sales in 100s				Net
	High	Low	Low	Low	Cost
Condor	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 1.0	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 1.1	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 1.2	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 1.3	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 1.4	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 1.5	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 1.6	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 1.7	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 1.8	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 1.9	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 2.0	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 2.1	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 2.2	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 2.3	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 2.4	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 2.5	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 2.6	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 2.7	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 2.8	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 2.9	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 3.0	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 3.1	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 3.2	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 3.3	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 3.4	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 3.5	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 3.6	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 3.7	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 3.8	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 3.9	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 4.0	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 4.1	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 4.2	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 4.3	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 4.4	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 4.5	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 4.6	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 4.7	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 4.8	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 4.9	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 5.0	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 5.1	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 5.2	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 5.3	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 5.4	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 5.5	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 5.6	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 5.7	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 5.8	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 5.9	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 6.0	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 6.1	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 6.2	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 6.3	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 6.4	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 6.5	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 6.6	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 6.7	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 6.8	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 6.9	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 7.0	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 7.1	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 7.2	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 7.3	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 7.4	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 7.5	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 7.6	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 7.7	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 7.8	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 7.9	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 8.0	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 8.1	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 8.2	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 8.3	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 8.4	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 8.5	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 8.6	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 8.7	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 8.8	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 8.9	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 9.0	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 9.1	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 9.2	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 9.3	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 9.4	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 9.5	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 9.6	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 9.7	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 9.8	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 9.9	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 10.0	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 10.1	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 10.2	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 10.3	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 10.4	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 10.5	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 10.6	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 10.7	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 10.8	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 10.9	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 11.0	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 11.1	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 11.2	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 11.3	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 11.4	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 11.5	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 11.6	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 11.7	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 11.8	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 11.9	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 12.0	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 12.1	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 12.2	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 12.3	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 12.4	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 12.5	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 12.6	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 12.7	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 12.8	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 12.9	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 13.0	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 13.1	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 13.2	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 13.3	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 13.4	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 13.5	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 13.6	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 13.7	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 13.8	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 13.9	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 14.0	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 14.1	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 14.2	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 14.3	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 14.4	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 14.5	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 14.6	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 14.7	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 14.8	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 14.9	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 15.0	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 15.1	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 15.2	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 15.3	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 15.4	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 15.5	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 15.6	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 15.7	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 15.8	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 15.9	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 16.0	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 16.1	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 16.2	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 16.3	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 16.4	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 16.5	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 16.6	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 16.7	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 16.8	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 16.9	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 17.0	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 17.1	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 17.2	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 17.3	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 17.4	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 17.5	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 17.6	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 17.7	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 17.8	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 17.9	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 18.0	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 18.1	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 18.2	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 18.3	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 18.4	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 18.5	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 18.6	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 18.7	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 18.8	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 18.9	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 19.0	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 19.1	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 19.2	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 19.3	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 19.4	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 19.5	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 19.6	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 19.7	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 19.8	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 19.9	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 20.0	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 20.1	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 20.2	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 20.3	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 20.4	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 20.5	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 20.6	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 20.7	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 20.8	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 20.9	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 21.0	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 21.1	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 21.2	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 21.3	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 21.4	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 21.5	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 21.6	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 21.7	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 21.8	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 21.9	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 22.0	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 22.1	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 22.2	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 22.3	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 22.4	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 22.5	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 22.6	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 22.7	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 22.8	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 22.9	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 23.0	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 23.1	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 23.2	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 23.3	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 23.4	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 23.5	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 23.6	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 23.7	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 23.8	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 23.9	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 24.0	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 24.1	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 24.2	204	213	17	22	+14
Condor 2					

Sales in					Net	Sales in					Net
100s High Low Close					Ch'ge	100s High Low Close					Ch'ge
Acadins	104	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	LowDtg	227	24 1/2	25	25 1/2		

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	100s	High	Low	Last	Change
Aluminum 22	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 23	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 24	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 25	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 26	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 27	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 28	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 29	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 30	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 31	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 32	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 33	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 34	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 35	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 36	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 37	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 38	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 39	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 40	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 41	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 42	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 43	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 44	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 45	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 46	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 47	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 48	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 49	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 50	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 51	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 52	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 53	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 54	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 55	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 56	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 57	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 58	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 59	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 60	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 61	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 62	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 63	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 64	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 65	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 66	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 67	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 68	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 69	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 70	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 71	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 72	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 73	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 74	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 75	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 76	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 77	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 78	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 79	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 80	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 81	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 82	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 83	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 84	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 85	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 86	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 87	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 88	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 89	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 90	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 91	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 92	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 93	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 94	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 95	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 96	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 97	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 98	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 99	174	174	174	174	0
Aluminum 100	174	174	174	174	0

1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
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NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

HCA FINANCE N.V.

8 3/4% Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due 1996

(Convertible into Shares of Common Stock of, and unconditionally Guaranteed on a Subordinated Basis as to Payment of Principal, Premium, if any, and Interest by Hospital Corporation of America)

Redemption Date: May 6, 1983
Conversion Right Expires: May 6, 1983

HCA Finance N.V. has called for redemption on May 6, 1983 all of its outstanding 8 3/4% Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due 1996. The redemption price is 104% of the principal amount of Debentures plus accrued interest to May 6, 1983 of \$5.10 for each \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures, for a total of \$1,045.10 for each \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures. The Debentures are convertible into shares of Common Stock of Hospital Corporation of America until the close of business on May 6, 1983, at a conversion price of \$52.63 per share or 30.65 shares of Common Stock for each \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures. As described below, based upon current market prices, the market value of the Common Stock into which each Debenture is convertible is significantly greater than the amount of cash which would be received upon surrendering such Debenture for redemption. All rights to convert the Debentures into Common Stock of Hospital Corporation of America expire at the close of business on May 6, 1983.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of outstanding 8 3/4% Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due 1996 (the "Debentures") of HCA Finance N.V. ("Finance") that in accordance with the terms of the Indenture dated as of April 15, 1981 (the "Indenture"), among Finance, Hospital Corporation of America (the "Company"), as Guarantor, and Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, as Trustee, Finance has elected to redeem all of the outstanding Debentures on May 6, 1983 (the "Redemption Date"), at a redemption price of 104% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest from April 15, 1983 to May 6, 1983, or an aggregate of \$1,045.10 for each \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures. Debentures, together with all attached unmatured interest coupons, should be surrendered for payment of the redemption price and accrued interest at the option of the holder either (a) (by hand) to Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, 30 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60693, Attention: Corporate Trust Operations, or (by mail) to Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, 231 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60693, Attention: Collection Division, or (b) subject to any laws or regulations applicable thereto in the country of any such office, to the offices of the additional Paying and Conversion Agents set forth below. Payment of the redemption price and accrued interest will be made in such coin or currency of the United States of America as at the time of payment shall be legal tender for the payment of public and private debts. Payment at the offices referred to in (b) above shall be made, at the direction of the holder, by check drawn on, or transfer to a United States dollar account maintained by the payee with a bank in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

On the Redemption Date, the redemption price (plus accrued interest) will become due and payable upon each Debenture and interest thereon will cease to accrue on and after May 6, 1983. After the Redemption Date, the Debentures will no longer be outstanding in the hands of the holders thereof, and all rights of the holders with respect thereto, including accrual of interest, will cease on and after such date, except only for the right to receive the redemption price and interest accrued to May 6, 1983.

There have been no prior redemptions of the Debentures and, as a result, there have been no Debentures previously called for redemption and not presented for payment.

The election of Finance to redeem all of the outstanding Debentures has been made pursuant to the fifth paragraph of the form of Debenture. The condition precedent to the right of Finance to redeem the Debentures pursuant to such fifth paragraph has occurred because the reported last sale price per share of Common Stock of the Company ("Company Common Stock") on the New York Stock Exchange on each day on which there was such a reported last sale price within the 30 days immediately preceding the 20th day preceding the date upon which this Notice of Redemption was first published was at least 130% of the Conversion Price (as defined in the Indenture) in effect on such day.

CONVERSION OR SALE ALTERNATIVES

Debentureholders have, as alternatives to redemption, the right to sell their Debentures through usual brokerage facilities or, on or before the close of business on May 6, 1983, to convert such Debentures into Company Common Stock. The right to convert the principal of the Debentures will terminate at the close of business on May 6, 1983.

The Debentures may be converted into Company Common Stock at the rate of 30.65 shares for each \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures. In order to effect this conversion, a Debentureholder should complete and sign the CONVERSION NOTICE on the Debenture, or a substantially similar notice, and deliver the Debenture and signed notice (a) (by hand or by mail) to Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, 30 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60693, Attention: Corporate Trust Operations, or (b) subject to any laws or regulations applicable thereto in the country of any such office, to the offices of the additional Paying and Conversion Agents set forth below. Upon conversion of Debentures, no payment or adjustment will be made on account of any interest accrued thereon or on account of any dividends on the Company Common Stock issued upon such conversion. Debentures delivered for conversion must be accompanied by all interest coupons maturing after the date of surrender. No fractional shares are issuable upon conversion. Debentureholders will receive cash, in lieu of any fractional share, in an amount equal to such fraction multiplied by the last reported sale price of the Common Stock, regular way, on the New York Stock Exchange on the day upon which Debentures are surrendered for conversion.

From January 1, 1982 through March 23, 1983, the Company Common Stock traded on the New York Stock Exchange at prices ranging from \$48 1/4 to \$18 1/4 per share. The closing price of the Company Common Stock on the New York Stock Exchange on March 23, 1983, was \$47 1/4 per share. At such closing price per share, the holder of \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures would receive, upon conversion, shares of Company Common Stock and cash for the fractional interest having an aggregate value of \$1,467.37. However, such value is subject to change depending on changes in the market price of Company Common Stock. SO LONG AS THE MARKET PRICE OF THE COMPANY COMMON STOCK EXCEEDS \$34 1/4 PER SHARE, DEBENTUREHOLDERS UPON CONVERSION WILL RECEIVE COMPANY COMMON STOCK AND CASH IN LIEU OF ANY FRACTIONAL SHARE HAVING A GREATER MARKET VALUE THAN THE CASH WHICH THEY WOULD RECEIVE UPON REDEMPTION. FAILURE TO SURRENDER DEBENTURES FOR CONVERSION BEFORE THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON MAY 6, 1983, WILL AUTOMATICALLY RESULT IN REDEMPTION ON MAY 6, 1983, BY FINANCE AT A PRICE OF \$1,045.10 FOR EACH \$1,000 PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL FACTS ABOUT THE ALTERNATIVES:

Market value of Company Common Stock (including fractional share) into which each \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures is convertible (based upon the last reported sale price of the Common Stock on the New York Stock Exchange on March 23, 1983, of \$47 1/4 per share) \$1,467.37
Redemption Price (including accrued interest) for each \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures \$1,045.10

ADDITIONAL PAYING AND CONVERSION AGENTS

Continental Bank International
520 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10022
Attention: Mr. Andres Jansma
Telephone: (212) 308-1000

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
32, Vijzelstraat
P.O. Box 669
1000 EG Amsterdam, Nederland
Attention: Mr. G. A. R. Bloemert
Telephone: 31-20-29-9111

Deutsche Bank A.G.
10-14 Grosse Gallus Strasse
Frankfurt/Main, Federal Republic of Germany
Sektariat
Attention: Dr. Siegfried Weber
Telephone: 49-611-2141

Banque Nationale de Paris
16 Boulevard des Capucines
Paris, France
Attention: Mme. Veissiere
COT Service étranger USA
Telephone: 331-244-4546

Continental Illinois National Bank
and Trust Company of Chicago/Branch
Continental Bank House
162 Queen Victoria Street
London EC4V 4BS England
Attention: Mr. Haruo Yoshida
Telephone: (44-1) 236-7444

Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Marx 24
Brussels, Belgium B-1050
Attention: Mr. Jean-Pierre Wellens
Telephone: 322-517-2111

Banque Generale du Luxembourg, S.A.
14 Rue Aldringen
Luxembourg, Luxembourg
Attention: Michel Lantz
Telephone: 352-4799-1

Swiss Bank Corporation
Aeschenvorstadt 1
Basle, Switzerland
Attention: Willi Kurt
Telephone: 061-20-20-20

The method of delivery is at the option and risk of the holder, but, if mail is used, registered mail, return receipt requested, is suggested.

For HCA Finance N.V.
William W. McInnes
Managing Director

For Hospital Corporation of America
Thomas F. Frist, Jr.
President and Chief Executive Officer

This Notice of Redemption is not and under no circumstances is to be construed as an offer to sell or as a solicitation of an offer to buy any of the securities of Finance or of the Company. Copies of a prospectus relating to shares of the Company's Common Stock issuable upon conversion of Debentures may be obtained from any of the Conversion Agents named above.

IT IS URGENT THAT DEBENTUREHOLDERS GIVE THIS MATTER IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. FAILURE TO CONVERT YOUR DEBENTURES TO COMPANY COMMON STOCK PRIOR TO THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON MAY 6, 1983 COULD RESULT IN MONETARY LOSS TO YOU.

Dated: April 5, 1983

Healthy Comsat Strives for New Image

Company's Success Mystifies Experts as It Moves Into New Markets

By Michael Schrage

WASHINGTON — In Mel Brooks' movie comedy "The Producers," two can artists scheme to make a fortune by producing a Broadway musical so horrible that they can pocket the investors' money when it flops. To their dismay, their musical becomes the hit comedy of the season.

"We had the wrong director, the wrong actor, the wrong script," wails one of them. "Where did we go right?"

That captures the sentiments of many leading telecommunications analysts and observers who follow Comsat, the Communications Satellite Corp.

They say Comsat's management is stodgy, its strategic ambitions warped and its current forays into the competitive marketplace doomed to drown in red ink. And yet Comsat's stock has gone as high as \$92 a share in the past few months, with the company's just-released annual report showing record operating revenues of \$410 million.

With all of Comsat's perceived problems, where did it go right? How could its stock rise in value so much?

One Wall Street analyst, who asked anonymity, sniffs: "Because people are stupid."

The Comsat name provokes everything from scathing criticism of its management to unabashed admiration for its technical proficiency. Comsat is a company that has enjoyed a healthy and prosperous growth in the shelter of regulatory protection, but it is also a company that wants to change both its image and its business.

Comsat is not unlike American Telephone & Telegraph in that respect. The phone company, by virtue of both legal and competitive pressures, now has a separate subsidiary to venture into unregulated markets. Comsat is traveling a similar path. It wants to compete — and profit — in the competitive telecommunications marketplace and has drawn up a strategy to do so.

The Washington-based Comsat is already part of Satellite Business Systems, a telecommunications consortium with IBM and Aetna. The company has other ventures in the offing: Satellite Television Corp. is its probe into the consumer market with a direct broadcast satellite-to-home pay TV service scheduled for 1986.

In response to the Reagan administration's desire to "commercialize" the government's weather and land-sensing satellites, Comsat has offered to buy the government out.

The company wants to give the impression of being both conservative and aggressive. "Everything I see, I don't like," says one research analyst. "They succeed in spite of themselves."

"Comsat originated as a quasi-governmental entity," says Steven Christ, an analyst with Sanford C. Bernstein in New York. "The company had no profit vision and was never aggressively managed."

Other analysts are more favorably disposed, but their attitude is inspired less by Comsat's new ventures than by its basic business: international telecommunications.



Joseph V. Charyk
... reaching out to smaller companies.

Comsat was chartered by Congress in 1963 to see whether the new satellite technology could be exploited and packaged into a global telecommunications system.

Between intense diplomatic negotiations and complex technical innovations, Comsat led the way in getting countries to form Intelsat, an international telecommunications cooperative that carries virtually all of the world's satellite communications.

Comsat now has a 24.4-percent share in that global network.

As the United States' agent to Intelsat, Comsat was given a monopoly over the U.S. portion of international satellite communications, and its revenues were regulated by the FCC.

However, Comsat was restricted by regulation to being a "carrier's carrier." That means Comsat made its satellite pipeline available to companies such as AT&T, ITT World Communications, Western Union International and RCA Global Communications for transmission of voice and data.

For the past several years, Comsat's revenues from Intelsat have grown at a 20-percent compounded annual rate. The vast portion of Comsat's profits have come from Intelsat. Intelsat is Comsat's cash cow, and it is a bovine with a bursting udder.

And now the company, under Joseph Charyk, Comsat's founding president and chief executive officer, has sought to build on both its monopoly and technical expertise and move into the unregulated marketplace.

"We're reaching out to smaller companies and to consumers," Mr. Charyk said.

Comsat, along with IBM and Aetna, launched Satellite Business Systems in 1975. It was originally intended to be a "Cadillac" telecommunications service, giving big companies every communications capability they could desire: video teleconferences, computer networks, ultra-rapid facsimile.

But SBS badly miscalculated the demand for such exotic new technologies. Last year it lost an estimated \$2 million a week.

While Irving Goldstein, Comsat's executive vice president, expressed optimism about SBS's future, others disagree.

"SBS will make money right around the time my hair turns gray," says one analyst, who is bald. The problem, he says, is that SBS did not analyze the market correctly.

In fact, SBS has radically changed its strategy since its inception. It has just launched "Sky-line," a low-cost long-distance dialing service, and has announced that it is willing to lease or sell some of its satellite capacity.

SBS is expected to creep into the black by December, but most analysts predict that it will experience incremental rather than exponential growth.

However, SBS has to be examined in the context of Comsat's overall strategic ambitions. George Billings, Comsat's vice president of business development, views the company's evolution into competition as an extension of its "strength in technology."

"Our skills," says Mr. Billings, "are founded in technical design and network management."

That, he says, makes Comsat an excellent company for information "transportation."

What Comsat lacks and hopes to acquire are skills in the equipment and the content aspects of the information industry, he says.

In terms of equipment, Comsat recently acquired Amplic, a California microwave equipment manufacturer, and has been pushing TeleSystems, a company that makes echo-cancelers for communications lines.

As for the content side of effort, Comsat is ambitiously moving into the pay television business with its Satellite Television Corp. subsidiary. By 1986, STC expects to have a satellite beaming pay-TV programming into home satellite dishes no bigger than two feet (60 centimeters) in diameter.

This effort is expensive. STC expects to spend roughly \$600 million in the next three years. Comsat is seeking at least one additional equity partner to share the burden.

Shifting a regulated corporation into a competitive entity in a capital-intensive industry costs a lot of money.

Comsat has just requested a 2-for-1 stock split from the FCC. In its capitalization plan, it said it would seek more than \$100 million a year for the next three years.

What is the key to this capital acquisition? It will be Comsat's cash cow. "We expect our jurisdictional business will more than double in the next five years," says Bruce Crockett, Comsat's vice president for finance. It is the robust health of the international market that gives Comsat the financial fuel for its domestic ambitions.

Recession Starting to Reach Small Shipyards

(Continued from Page 7)

many, Europe's leading shipbuilding nation, two-thirds of the country's 26,500 shipyard workers are employed by the five biggest yards.

People who follow the industry say the big shipyards fell victim to their own ambitions by investing heavily in the 1960s and 1970s in the huge automated wharves they thought they needed to overcome the Japanese and South Korean yards that had invaded the market for supertankers.

"They're building the same ships we are, in yards meant for vessels three times the size," said Harmer, Kerlin, Harmer's managing director. "But with all that overhead, their fixed costs are double ours."

And Harmer's competitive position is likely to improve. It has spent \$41 million in the last two years to increase automation, use labor more efficiently and smooth the flow of materials at its three West German shipyards.

Even after skyrocketing oil prices curtailed oil shipments, the prospect of a growing trade in cheap coal, to replace costly oil, buoyed the hopes of shipbuilding officials. As the recession reduced the demand for oil, however, and a boom in coal did not materialize, bulk cargo shipments declined. So did the need for new ships.

The Institute for the Economy of Shipping, in Bremen, said in a recent survey that the number of idle transport ships of more than 300 tons swelled worldwide in March to 1,460, or 6.4 percent more than in January.

Facing a collapse of demand, the industry has begun closing yards and laying off workers at a dramatic pace in recent years. According to a report released in March by the European Community, annual shipbuilding capacity in the 10 EC nations dropped to 3.5 million tons in 1981, from five million tons 10 years earlier for all the countries that are now EC members.

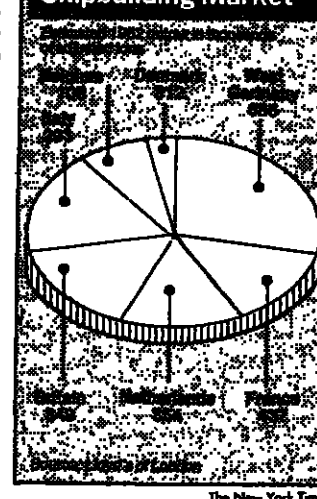
In West Germany the number of shipyard workers plummeted to 16,500, from 47,000 in 1975. In Britain the number dropped to 25,300, from 54,500.

European governments have pumped billions of dollars of aid into the industry, to expand the shipyards' capacity to produce the smaller specialized vessels that brought success to smaller companies like Harmer.

More recently, with many shipyard customers short on cash (particularly in developing countries), financing has become the key to sales.

Financing guidelines for the shipbuilding industry, as set within the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, limit loans to 80 percent of the total purchase cost and prescribe a maximum maturity of eight to 12 years.

Dividing the European Shipbuilding Market



at a minimum interest rate of 8 percent.

But most European shipbuilding countries skirt these guidelines by linking financing to foreign aid agreements with developing countries that buy ships or by offering aid programs that take up the slack between the OECD standards and the terms a shipyard can afford to offer.

Industry analysts expect little respite before a general economic recovery spurs trade and lifts the demand for new ships. EC economists expect an industry recovery in 1985 or 1986.

Not everyone is optimistic, however. Mr. Kerlin, fingering an EC chart showing production flat until 1984 and then surging up to the 1977 level by 1990, mused, "I won't really believe it until I see it."

Aid Sought for U.S. Industry

The Reagan administration has sent Congress a legislative proposal designed to aid the U.S. shipbuilding industry. Reuters reported from Washington. The bill also renews the ship operators' legal authority to construct, convert or buy vessels outside the United States and still receive government operating subsidies. That power lapsed last fall.

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LANGUAGE

Rippling Dominoes

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — When my colleagues at the Washington bureau of The New York Times bring a political figure in for lunch, they ask me along because they know I like to pick up snippets of the latest lingo. Recently, Republican Representative Jack Kemp, whose supply-side theories are looking much better with the economic recovery, was the target. In discussing the Mexican debt, the potential president and former Buffalo Bills quarterback was careful not to trap himself in a metaphor with a pejorative connotation: "I wouldn't say it was the domino theory, but economic problems in Mexico would surely have a ripple effect."

The domino theory — so deeply entrenched in the language that it has lost its capital — is now an attack phrase on those practical souls who argue that one thing leads to another, in what historian Arthur Schlesinger Jr. has called "a popular construction, or misconception, of the Munich analogy."

The coiners of the domino theory were Joseph and Stewart Alsop, the columnists. Joe recalls: "When we were kids, we used to play 'domino snakes' under our grandmother's piano. You lined up the dominoes on their narrow ends in a curve around the piano leg, and when you pushed one, the whole line went down. When we were looking for an image to describe the consequences of a policy, we selected the domino effect. Now, it's called the 'so-called domino theory,' or the 'discredited domino theory,' but it certainly has not been discredited by experience. On the contrary, it describes what's been happening all too accurately."

The popularizer of the phrase was President Eisenhower in 1954. About a year after the Alsops' column, he used the phrase to explain his decision to offer economic aid to the government of South Vietnam, and it became the central metaphor of U.S. involvement in Vietnam through the next two decades. That is how it picked up its negative connotation.

THE subject of the investment pool came up. (When you drop an interest rate into the investment pool, you get a ripple effect.)

Kemp, noting the odd rhythm of my note-taking (I scribble furiously when nobody else is making notes, and stare at the ceiling as Big News breaks), said, "Consider the effect on savings. Savings is —" he caught himself — "savings is" or "savings are."

I have been saving up for a piece on savings. "I wish the word saving as a singular noun could have been saved," lamented Vernon Hoyt of Atlantic, Iowa, who has been awaiting an answer to his letter since June 1980. "We now read and hear a savings of X number of dollars, or percent. The singular, it seems to me, ought to be saving, as in daylight-saving time."

Adas Louis Stone of Shearson-American Express: "Why do you continue to allow literate people, including prominent advertisers, to keep saying 'a savings' instead of 'a saving'?"

This is an example of the Mad Dash Toward Pluralization, an intolerable escapade.

When you find a bargain in a supermarket, or when your missile's cost overrun is smaller than expected, you have come across a saving. A saving is singular (and a real bargain is singular).

If you blow your saving on cotton candy or a MERV-9 new cone, the saving is gone; on the other hand, if you set it aside for an acid-rainy day, the portion you saved becomes your savings. It goes in a savings account in a savings bank (or in a super now-wow money-market management system in a less-than-full-service institution, but that does not serve purposes of illustration). Here comes the only point you have to take away from today's harangue: A saving becomes savings only when you decide to keep it.

Now to Kemp's question: Is savings singular or plural? Savings is or savings are? Usages differ, but like the little broccoli-eater in Carl Rose's classic cartoon, I say that "savings is" sounds funny, and if something sounds funny I say to hell with it. (Grammarians call this "the unerring decision of the native speaker.") Savings is a mass singular noun, not a true plural — which is why we say "much savings" rather than "many savings" — but takes a plural verb only because "savings are" sounds more natural.

New York Times Service

Indians Cash In on Bingo Games

By William E. Schmidt

New York Times Service

TUCSON, Arizona — The largest bingo parlor in the West looms above the mesquite and cactus of the Yaqui Indian Reservation like a desert mirage: a 20,000-square-foot cinderblock building that cost \$1 million to build and seats as many as 1,300 players at a time.

Since the tribe started the operation two months ago, more than 800 people a night, most of them the elderly or blue collar workers from Tucson, have crowded the giant hall to compete for regular nightly prizes of nearly \$12,000. The stakes are three times higher than what local church or non-profit charity bingo games are allowed to offer off the reservation because, under a 1981 Supreme Court decision involving a Florida case, the state does not have the authority to regulate many activities on the federally governed reservations.

Like a growing number of Indian tribes around the nation, the Yaquis have turned to bingo as a way of bringing jobs and money, perhaps more than \$1 million a year, to their poverty-stricken reservation.

But the multimillion-dollar boom in bingo has increasingly brought the Yaquis into conflict with a variety of law-enforcement agencies off the reservation. The authorities say the tribes are taking advantage of loopholes in state and federal law to run unregulated gambling operations. Officials in several states have sought to stop the bingo games on Indian reservations, arguing that they not only violate state gambling laws but also take business away from licensed church and charity bingo games.

A bill pending in the Arizona Legislature would limit the Yaqui bingo operation by forcing the Indians from collecting the large cash prizes offered. "I'm not an Indian," said Robert Corbin, the state attorney general, who drafted the legislation. "But games like the Yaquis are hurting the



Big prizes attract large number of players to bingo hall on Yaqui Indian Reservation.

charities that comply with our state laws, and I think that's wrong."

More than 200 nonprofit bingo games are licensed by the state in Tucson alone. Some report that business is off by more than 10 percent since the Yaqui bingo operation started in January.

Indian leaders argue that attempts to restrict their bingo operations in Arizona and elsewhere threaten the first real hope many tribes have of economic self-improvement, particularly since the Reagan administration has cut back on federal assistance.

"All the tribes are trying to do is to help get some Indians off welfare by bringing more money onto the reservation," said Ron Andrade, executive director of the National Congress of American Indians, which is based in Washington. "Instead, people off the reservation are accusing them of taking money out of the pockets of the churches and charities. For the Indians, it's a no-win situation."

At the center of the dispute are the confusing and often ambiguous laws governing activities on Indian reservations. In general, the reservations are held to be separate nations, pursuant to federal, rather than state, laws.

If the state allows an activity such as bingo outside the reservation, it has little, if any, authority to regulate the conduct of that activity within the reservation.

However, if the state prohibits an activity outside the reservation, such as blackjack, the game is also prohibited on the reservation.

That principle was upheld in 1981 when the U.S. Supreme Court let stand a federal appellate court decision in a Florida case that effectively barred local law-enforcement officials from regulating a bingo operation being run by the Seminole tribe on the Seminole reservation. The Seminoles, the first tribe to experiment with bingo to raise money, now operate two bingo parlors in Florida.

Like most tribes, the Yaqui entered into partnership with an outside group to help finance and manage their gaming operation. Pan American Management Inc. of Tampa, Florida, built the bingo parlor for the Indians and furnished a staff to help manage it. Yaqui leaders said they expect revenue from the games here to pay off the \$1-million cost of the building in six months to a year. After that, revenue from the operation will be divided on a 60-40 split between the tribe and Pan American, according to David G. Ramirez, tribal chairman of the Yaqui.

Ramirez said the tribe hoped to use money from the games to build a blanket factory on the reservation and begin a scholarship fund. Meanwhile, the operation has provided 150 new jobs on the reservation, where unem-

ployment before the bingo parlor opened was 70 percent.

"All we're trying to do is supplement the money we lost to Reagan's budget cuts," said Ramirez, adding that federal cutbacks last year cost the tribe \$500,000 in direct aid.

The Yaquis, one of the smallest tribes in Arizona, number about 1,000 Indians on the 800-acre reservation southwest of here. Another 4,800 Yaquis live off the reservation, mostly in the Tucson area.

The people who come out from Tucson each night to Pasaqua Pueblo, the only village on the Yaqui reservation, are sharply critical of any attempt by state officials to regulate the bingo operation.

"I think a lot of the people are going to keep coming, even if the state is going to try to arrest them," said Helen Hubbs, a Tucson woman who came out to the reservation recently to play. "The Indians are doing the best they can with what they have, and I think the attorney general ought to leave them alone."

If the state does try to keep non-Indians from cashing in on the big cash jackpots, the tribe said it would retaliate. Before cheering bingo players in the tribal bingo hall here, Anselmo Valencia, described as the tribe's spiritual leader, announced that anyone who came out to the reservation would be made an honorary Yaqui for the night.

SIBERIA POSTCARD

High Life in the Tundra

By Roxanne Ervasti

NERYUNGRI, U.S.S.R. — Vacations in Cuba, a Bulgarian-made car and a cooperative apartment in the warm Crimea, where the late President Leonid I. Brezhnev used to summer, are all within the reach of construction worker Anatoly Platonov.

Seven years ago, Platonov, his wife and 1-year-old daughter said goodbye to cosmopolitan Leningrad. He is one of the bolder examples of the pioneers in the Kremlin's drive to dot eastern Siberia with industrial complexes.

Platonov, 40, attracted by the challenge and promise of high wages and bonuses, was among the first wave to arrive in Neryungri, where the temperature can dip to minus 58 degrees Fahrenheit.

He was in the vanguard of those just beginning to scratch the fragile permafrost in what was once a small settlement.

Now, an open pit coal mine that will be the Soviet Union's largest, yielding 13 million tons a year by 1985, is in operation. A huge coal dressing plant and a power plant to supply a planned corridor of metallurgical complexes are under construction.

The work is hard and living conditions tough for most of the 40,000 workers now on the project. Moscow is more than 10 hours away by plane. Housing is utilitarian, and when workers can't find away spare time sitting outdoors or going to the movies, the barracks-like existence can be depressing.

"It's like alpinists," said Platonov. "They climb because it is a challenge. Of course the best advantage of working here is accumulating money."

He has saved 3,000 rubles — \$4,200 — in the seven years here. He earns between 700 and 900 rubles a month, the wages geared to output, and his wife makes 400 to 500 rubles as a painter. Combined, they earn more than seven times the average Soviet monthly wage (177 rubles or about \$250). And there are bonuses for each year they stay on.

"I'm not trying to save a lot," he says. "I am much more interested in spending the money."

Platonov has vacationed in Cuba, and in July he'll go to Bul-

garia. He is entitled to two coupons allowing him to buy a vacation car, and because he is a construction team worker, he is entitled to a special Emulation Award. Every three years, the state gives his round-trip air fare to any of the Soviet Union for a year 42 days each year compared to the average Soviet worker's month.

Because such benefits go with longevity, Platonov's first ones who came here were posed to grabbing as much as they could land, then leave, he said. "Now it's a great race, they quit."

Vladimir Ilyich Zakharov, an excavator also from Leningrad, lived eight months ago. "I was of the big city," he says. "It was a noisy place, and now that I am in a quiet place, I am able to get a country house. His monthly salary in Leningrad was 350 rubles, but now he gets 650 rubles."

High earnings were an incentive but Zakharov says he also likes Neryungri for his 25-year-old son. "The city appeals to young people," he says. "They need to know how to walk around in a forest, having only dry bread, sausages, no liquor. They've become accustomed to the easy and life."

However, he admitted that Neryungri did have drawbacks: "There are no good restaurants and no theaters."

For the new arrivals, most of them much younger than Zakharov and Platonov, lodging is in workers' dormitories, where two or three people share a room as they wait for apartments. The entertainment is lectures on the vast development plan, how to be a good worker, and dancing to records and tapes.

Many workers simply get drunk although since the new work discipline campaign was launched in 1981, the punishment has been stiffened — four people were fired for drunkenness and ordered to leave Zakharov's 380-worker det.

"Of course, we do have crime, some alcohol problems, says one state official. "But at one cannot say he is reduced stealing because he couldn't

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